

The Global Newspaper
Edited and Published
in Paris
Printed simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague, Marseille,
Miami, Rome.

10

Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 32,524 38/87

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PARIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1987

ESTABLISHED 1887

FBI Agents Capture '85 Hijack Suspect In Mediterranean

Reuters
WASHINGTON — A Lebanese man sought in the 1985 hijacking of a Jordanian airliner in Beirut has been seized in the Mediterranean Sea by FBI agents, the Justice Department announced Thursday.

Department officials said that Fawaz Younis, accused of having been the mastermind of the hijacking, was arrested Sunday aboard a boat in international waters.

Mr. Younis, described as a Shiite Moslem, was placed aboard a U.S. aircraft carrier and was then flown to Washington on Thursday, where he was charged with hostage taking, conspiracy and destruction of aircraft.

Kiosk

Accord Reached At Ford in U.S.

DEARBORN, Michigan (UPI) — Negotiators for Ford Motor Co. and the United Auto Workers agreed Thursday to a three-year contract giving greater job protection and pay increases to 104,000 U.S. autoworkers, the union said.

The contract must be approved by leaders and members of local unions before going into effect.

In Toronto, Chrysler Corp. and union negotiators agreed on a new contract which could send some of the company's 10,000 striking Canadian employees back to work by the weekend and avert more layoffs at U.S. plants. Two thousand U.S. workers were laid off Monday.

David Puttnam is resigning as Columbia Pictures chairman. Page 13.

GENERAL NEWS
■ A South African panel recommended reforms in apartheid housing laws. Page 2.

BUSINESS/FINANCE
■ Peru will repay part of its bank debt with iron, copper and other commodities. Page 11.

Dow close: DOWN 2.29

The dollar in New York:

DM 5 Yen 55 FF

1.5165 1.547 143.40 6.0355



SEA OF HANDS — Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France is greeted on his arrival Thursday for a brief visit to Nouméa, the capital of the French territory of New Caledonia, which voted overwhelmingly Sunday to maintain its links to France. Mr. Chirac urged reconciliation between the native separatists and the Europeans. Page 5.

Aquino Dismisses Her 2 Closest Cabinet Aides

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

MANILA — President Corazon C. Aquino on Thursday dismissed her two closest aides from the cabinet. The move was seen as a major concession to her political critics and to the military after the coup attempt last month.

"One of the co-conspirators stated the passengers would be killed one by one" if the hijackers demands were not met, it said. The indictment alleged that Mr. Younis had made that particular demand.

The dropping of the two aides — Joker Arroyo as executive secretary and Teodoro Locsin as special counsel — apparently marked the completion of a government overhaul intended to revive Mrs. Aquino's political fortunes and to make up for the damage caused by the coup attempt last month.

According to reports at the time, the hijackers, calling themselves the Group of Martyrs of the Lebanese Resistance, demanded that all Palestinian fighters be removed from camps in Lebanon that were being besieged by Shiite forces.

At least 520 people had been killed and 2,200 wounded after a three-week battle for the refugee camps.

The Alia airline's Swedish pilot, Ulf Sultan, said at the time that the hijackers were in their mid-20s.

"They were young men who believed very much in their cause," he said. "They were like a little army; each one of them fully equipped with dynamite, hand grenades and plastic explosives."

Mr. Younis was scheduled to appear before a U.S. magistrate for arraignment later Thursday. Government prosecutors planned to ask that he be held in jail without bond.

Justice Department officials were unable to say whether they would seek the death penalty if he was convicted.

He released his law school re-

scue her presidency from a sense of drift.

Both Mr. Arroyo and Mr. Locsin are close to Mrs. Aquino, but they had become major irritants to mil-

There are no signs that the split in the Philippine military is being repaired. Page 5.

tary officials as well as business and political leaders. Diplomats and political analysts said the two aides had to go if Mrs. Aquino hoped to reverse what is apparently

the erosion of public confidence in her government.

The dismissal of left-leaning members of the government was also among the demands of Colonel Gregorio Honasan, leader of the coup attempt Aug. 28, who is still at large. The view that leftists in government should be removed has gained wide support throughout the armed forces, according to recent surveys and soundings in military camps.

Mr. Aquino said in a speech Thursday that Mr. Locsin would remain as a consultant.

The announcement came a week after Mrs. Aquino's entire cabinet resigned to give her a free hand to reshape her government and to reconcile some of the deep divisions and unsettled policy disputes that characterized the coalition that combined to oust President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

On Friday, the vice president, Salvador H. Laurel, announced his political break from Mrs. Aquino, saying he was quitting his cabinet post as foreign secretary because of policy differences with the president.

Mrs. Laurel's announcement prompted Mrs. Aquino to announce prematurely the first phase of her cabinet shake-up, which included the replacement of Jaime Ongpin, her finance secretary, who has been criticized for giving in too easily to foreign lenders.

The departures of Mr. Laurel and Mr. Ongpin, and now Mr. Arroyo and Mr. Locsin, symbolically appeared to mark the final breakup of Mr. Aquino's original ruling coalition of human rights lawyers. See MANILA, Page 2

In U.S., a Day of Festivities for Constitution

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PHILADELPHIA — President Ronald Reagan helped a festive but rain-drenched Philadelphia celebrate on Thursday the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution as a milestones "that would profoundly and forever alter not just these United States but the world."

He called the Constitution "the single greatest work of government the world has ever seen."

As the country entered its third century, Mr. Reagan said, the Constitution's continuing goal is "the preservation and extension of the sacred fire of human liberty."

"That is America's solemn duty," he said.

Mr. Reagan's nationally televised address coincided with the beginning of a six-hour parade in Philadelphia featuring 30 floats, more than 20,000 marchers, including descendants of George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, James Madison and the 36 other signers of the Constitution, and 1,500 white doves fluttering skyward.

The "We the People 200" parade included a re-creation of the "Grand Federal Procession," which was held in 1788 after the Constitution was ratified by the 13 original states.

A four-day picnic along the Delaware River also began Thursday. About a million people are expected to consume 250,000 hot dogs, 50,000 hamburgers, 144,000 slices of pizza, 400,000 buckets of popcorn, 25,000 soft pretzels, 300,000 scoops of ice cream, 10,000 cotton candy cones, 25,000 pieces of Pennsylvania.

See FEITE, Page 2

See BIDEN, Page 2

Joseph R. Biden Jr. at his news conference Thursday.

KAL 007 Brings Reform to Soviet Skies

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

KHABAROVSK, U.S.S.R. — Nelly Sovenko works at a small communications console in the regional air traffic control center in this far eastern city. With the touch of a button, she can instantly open telephone communications with air traffic controllers in Tokyo and Anchorage, Alaska.

Her job is to make sure there is never a repeat of the flight of KAL 007, the Korean commercial airliner that strayed into Soviet air space four years ago and was shot down by a Soviet interceptor, killing 269 people.

Along with dozens of technicians and millions of dollars worth of equipment, Miss Sovenko is part of a new air traffic control system operated by the United States, the Soviet Union, and Japan to deal with civilian aviation emergencies over the North Pacific.

Created after the Korean Air Lines disaster, and officially endorsed by the three governments in a 1983 accord, the system went into operation a year ago. It provides for a range of Soviet assistance for aircraft in distress, including navigational guidance, the use of Russian airfields for emergency landings, and help with search-and-rescue missions if there is a crash.

At the request of an American reporter, the authorities arranged a visit — the first by a Westerner — to the Khabarovsk district air traffic control center, one of three Soviet centers linked to the system.

The willingness to discuss Soviet flight-tracking operations in the Far East, a highly sensitive military region for Moscow, appeared to reflect Mikhail S. Gorbachev's policies of increased openness. The visit took place several days after a delegation of U.S. congressmen were taken to a radar installation in Siberia that American officials have said violates the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

Miss Sovenko and the other Russians who monitor the radar screens and batteries of electronic equipment in the dimly lit control center maintain a 24-hour-a-day vigil waiting for the moment when another Western airliner develops trouble over the remote reaches of the North Pacific.

"How do you read me?" Miss Sovenko asked as she tested the line.

"We read you fine, over," answered a Japanese air traffic controller.

Soviet officials said that there had been no incidents since the joint system went into operation in August 1986.

Before the system was established, the Soviet Union had no formal responsibility for civilian air traffic over the northern Pacific, and there was no dedicated communications link between Soviet air traffic controllers and their counterparts in Alaska and Japan. As a result, Western airlines flying the North Pacific routes traversed a large area where they were beyond the range of either Alaskan or Japanese radar coverage and could not count on Soviet assistance.

The air traffic control center, on the seventh floor of a modern office building and control tower at Khabarovsk Airport, would play the key Soviet role in responding to an airliner that develops mechanical or navigational problems, according to Vladimir I. Pelepenko, the chief civil aviation official in the Soviet Far East.

Under the agreement, Soviet air controllers do not assist with routine flights over the North Pacific.

Although Mr. Pelepenko did not talk directly about Soviet air defense operations — he spoke only of "other government agencies which I am not authorized to discuss" — it was clear from his comments that the military has agreed to share information with civilian

See MONITOR, Page 2

The Colonial Williamsburg Fife and Drum Corps marched past Independence Hall in Philadelphia during a parade Thursday marking the bicentennial of the Constitution.

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U.S., Soviet Agree On New Arms Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The United States and the Soviet Union said Thursday that they had reached an agreement to begin full-scale negotiations on nuclear testing before Dec. 1.

The announcement was made jointly by the U.S. State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, and the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov.

There have been no full-scale negotiations on nuclear testing between the United States and the Soviet Union since 1980.

The agreement was reached in three days of talks between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze. The talks were unexpectedly extended through Thursday night as they also tried to reach an accord abolishing intermediate-range nuclear missiles.

The meeting between Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze had been scheduled to end by early Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Redman refused to give any details of talks but said: "We're moving ahead across the full range of issues."

Both sides agree that a new U.S.-Soviet summit meeting should be held only if final agreement is reached.

The White House spokesman, Marvin Fitzwater, said: "Progress is being made but it's too close to the end to predict."

In Philadelphia, where he arrived to celebrate the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, President Ronald Reagan was asked if Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze had reached agreement on abolishing medium-range missiles.

"I'm waiting to hear," he replied.

In Moscow, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Boris Pyatov, said the talks in Washington had been "businesslike and constructive," and were "coming to a successful close."

In a press briefing, Mr. Pyatov said that Mikhail S. Gorbachev's positive assessment of the chances for a U.S.-Soviet arms accord this year, laid out Thursday in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda, took into account the results of the Shultz-Shevardnadze meetings so far.

In the Pravda article, Mr. Gorbachev said he expected a treaty to eliminate medium- and short-range missiles to be completed by the end of this year.

Both sides agree that a new U.S.-Soviet summit meeting should be held only if final agreement is reached.

See ARMS, Page 2

Senate Limits SDI Tests

Aims to Ensure U.S. Compliance With ABM Pact

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate embarked on a collision course with President Ronald Reagan over arms control Thursday as it voted to approve a Democratic-sponsored move to restrict testing of the administration's space-based Strategic Defense Initiative.

The 58-38 vote was the Senate's boldest challenge so far to Mr. Reagan on arms-control policy, with eight Republicans joining nearly all the Democrats just as Secretary of State George P. Shultz was trying to put the final details on an intermediate nuclear force agreement with Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze.

But the Democrats fell short of the two-thirds vote they would need to override the veto that Mr. Reagan has promised if Congress gives final approval to the proposal as part of a defense authorization bill for next year.

Democrats conceded that Mr. Reagan could probably sustain the victory but warned that he faced more trouble if he persisted in his position, including complications for future arms agreements and the possibility of deep new cutbacks in proposed spending for SDI research.

The administration was "shooting itself in both feet," warned the Senate Armed Services Committee chairman, Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, who led the fight for the testing constraints.

The House of Representatives approved similar testing curbs last May as part of its defense bill, along with several other arms restrictions that are expected to come before the Senate as it continues consideration of its \$30 billion defense measure for fiscal 1988.

The Senate's SDI proposal, drafted jointly by the conservative Mr. Nunn and the more liberal Carl Levin, a Michigan Democrat, would require congressional approval before the administration could reenter the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty to allow expanded testing and development of SDI.

Administration backers in the Senate mounted a four-month filibuster to block the defense bill so long as it included the testing curbs, contending that Democrats were impeding progress on SDI by insisting on a narrow interpretation that could bar critical tests.

But Democrats held firm, contending that the White House was treading on the Senate's constitutional turf by trying to reinterpret the treaty without congressional approval to allow tests barred under the traditional, narrow reading of the ABM pact.

When the Democrats picked up the 60 votes necessary to shut off debate last week, the Republicans abandoned their filibuster and allowed a vote, timing it to coincide with the U.S.-Soviet talks and arguing that the Democrats were handing the Soviets a victory that they could not win on their own.

"What a slap in the face of our negotiators!" said Dan Quayle, Republican of Indiana. "We ought to be ashamed of ourselves."

But the argument against undercutting the president during negotiations, which was persuasive in forcing the Democrats to back off during earlier showdowns — including one last year on the eve of the Gorbachev-Reagan summit meeting in Iceland — did not appear to work this time.

Iran Pledges Retaliation For Iraqi Air Attacks

Reuters

DUBAI — Iraqi planes attacked Iranian oil targets and factories Thursday and Tehran warned that it would retaliate within hours.

Iraq said dozens of its aircraft hit two oilfields in southwest Iran and two factories producing military equipment near the central city of Isfahan.

It also said that the Iraqi Air Force had attacked a ship off the Iranian coast in the northern Gulf, its second strike on shipping in two days.

Iran has yet to strike back after Iraq's decision to resume the war after an informal lull in fighting during a peace mission to Tehran and Baghdad by Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar.

But after the raids on the oilfields and the factories, Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency said Tehran would retaliate within hours. It said Iranian artillery would bombard Iraqi industrial and military centers and warned Iraqis to evacuate nearby areas.

Iraq resumed its raids on Iranian economic assets Tuesday after charging that Iran's artillery had bombarded the southern Iraqi city of Basra, a claim denied by Tehran.

An Iraq military communiqué Thursday said Iraq would continue destroying economic facilities financing Iran's war effort.

The Iraqi Air Force will also destroy the arteries of Iran's oil routes, which Tehran uses to prolong the war and continue the aggression against our homeland," it added.

Shipping sources could not immediately confirm Baghdad's announcement that its air force had attacked ships Wednesday and Thursday.

Tehran said workers were killed in Thursday's raids on the factories at Isfahan and at Ahvazjari in the border province of Kuzestan.

Separately, the United Arab Emirates newspaper Al-Khalq reported that Iran had told Mr. Pérez de Cuellar that it was ready to accept a temporary cease-fire pending the outcome of an international inquiry into the origins of the war.

In a report from New York, the newspaper quoted informed sources at the United Nations as saying that the new Iranian position was revealed in a report to the Security Council by the secretary-general on his return from Tehran and Baghdad.

Al-Khalq quoted him as saying that Iran had told him it would accept a temporary cease-fire as a first step while an international panel began work to identify the party to blame for starting the war.

It said the report also outlined a nine-point peace plan, including means to set a timetable for cessation of hostilities.

Iran has not accepted a July 20 Security Council resolution demanding a cease-fire in the seven-year war because it does not brand Iraq as the aggressor in the conflict. Iran says Iran started the war and insists that Tehran accept the resolution in its entirety.

ARMS: Talks Extended

(Continued from Page 1)

reached an banning of U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range missiles.

Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Reagan last met in October 1986 in Iceland.

(Reuters, AP, UPI)

Carrington Comments

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization secretary-general, Lord Carrington, said Thursday that a U.S.-Soviet agreement to eliminate medium-range nuclear missiles would "change the landscape of European security," but that the U.S. commitment to Western Europe would survive. The Associated Press reported from London.

Lord Carrington warned of the possible "temporary vulnerability" of Western Europe while the two big powers withdrew their missiles.

An intermediate nuclear forces agreement "will change the landscape of European security quite considerably, perhaps as profoundly as any development in a generation," Lord Carrington told the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

However, he said he believed that the U.S. commitment of weapons and 326,000 troops to Western Europe would continue after the departure of the missiles.

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SIMILING ENCOUNTER — Clint Eastwood, the actor, greets Pope John Paul II on his arrival at Monterey Airport on Thursday. Mr. Eastwood, who is mayor of Carmel, California, was among a group of local mayors who met the pope. In a speech, the pope defended the rights of migrant farm workers and he urged respect for their just claims.

U.K. Test 'Fingerprints' Immigrants' Genes

By Robin Herman

Special to the Herald Tribune

LONDON — The Home Office

has begun testing a genetic "fingerprinting" technique, based on family blood ties, on foreigners applying for immigration. The test, which is said to be definitive, has been used in 40 cases in which applicants from Bangladesh, India or Pakistan claimed to be children of people living in Britain.

The families, all volunteers, provided blood samples whose DNA genetic material was analyzed using a highlighting technique developed by a British scientist. Half the highlighted material is inherited from each parent.

According to the Home Office, if

a secure system can be established for monitoring the taking of samples abroad and their transportation, the genetic fingerprinting test will be used on a wider basis.

The DNA test already has been used by the British courts to resolve paternity disputes and, in one case, to free a man accused of murder and rape. It also has been used to prove the pedigree of a dog.

"In immigration case work, among the most contentious issues is the relationship of children to parents," said Brian Willis, a Home Office spokesman. On the Indian subcontinent, from which the greatest demand for settlement in Britain comes, he said, "It's not always easy to have reliable documentation."

But other uses of the technique became obvious quickly, he added.

DNA is extracted from a sample of blood, hair root, semen or tissue,

The primary attraction of the DNA test, Mr. Willis said, "is the degree of certainty" it offers.

In 1986, 6,100 children applied for immediate settlement from the Indian subcontinent to Britain.

Alec Jeffrey, a professor of genetics at Leicester University, developed the genetic fingerprinting technique about three years ago.

"The idea," he said, "was to develop much better genetic markers useful in tracking down genes involved in inherited disease and for studying changes in the genetic code in cancer."

But other uses of the technique became obvious quickly, he added.

DNA is extracted from a sample of blood, hair root, semen or tissue,

he said, and is then subjected to a technique that highlights those bits of the material that vary from one person to another. The result, he said, "is a pattern on an X-ray film that looks like a series of bands or stripes, like the bar code you get on supermarket goods."

"That pattern varies completely from one person to the next," Mr. Jeffreys said.

The pilot program is being conducted for the British government by Cellmark Diagnostics, a subsidiary of Imperial Chemical Industries, which has marketed the test commercially. The test costs £105 (\$172) per person, but the British government is covering the expense for the pilot program.

The government of President Peter W. Botha, who has repeatedly

declared his support for segregated communities and schools as guarantees for preserving cultural values, said that it would not react to the recommendations before studying them thoroughly.

But a statement released by the state Bureau for Information on behalf of the president's office said that the Group Areas Act, like any other law, was subject to possible amendment, and that while the government stood behind the principle that group rights must be protected, "it must also be possible to make provision for those who prefer a different lifestyle."

Mr. Oosthuizen said that once the recommendations were approved by the government, they could go into effect within six months.

The proposals provide two ways

in which blacks, those of mixed race and Indians could move out of their designated residential areas into other communities.

An individual black, for example, could apply for what in effect

would be a zoning variance to move

into a community designated for whites only.

This request for a "consent use"

exception would be advertised, and the same procedure used in zoning variances would be used, including petitions, the hearing of the views of the residents and, in some cases, referendums.

Based on the consensus of the

community, the local government

would decide whether to grant permission.

Similarly, existing segregated communities could seek to change their status to an "open" area through the consensus procedure, and the developers of new housing projects could seek open status, subject to review and possible veto by the provincial administration.

Mr. Pelepenko said that 80 percent of the civilian air controllers in the Soviet Far East speak some English. In dealing with an emergency, they would have the assistance of Miss Sovenko or one of the other translators assigned to the controllers.

There was also no effort by Soviair to check with Western

air traffic control centers after military radar picked up an unidentified aircraft in Soviet airspace, first over the Kamchatka Peninsula, then, later as it approached Sakhalin Island, the point where Flight 007 was shot down.

About 50 people, calling themselves "The Pledge of Resistance," exercised their First Amendment guarantee of freedom of speech and assembly by protesting U.S. policies Central America.

"We do feel we are celebrating

the Bill of Rights today but we do not feel we are part of the Constitution celebration," said Noel Alberson, a coordinator of the group.

Red Fire Winters of Bridgeton,

New Jersey, one of about 100 native American Indians in the parade, said: "We want to march not so much for the Constitution but to show our solidarity. We know we were here first and we want the people to know we are still here."

Throughout the United States,

thousands of Americans gathered

Thursday to celebrate the Constitu-

tion's bicentennial with parades,

processions and fairs.

A 60-by-90-foot, 18-by-27-meter

American flag, billed as the

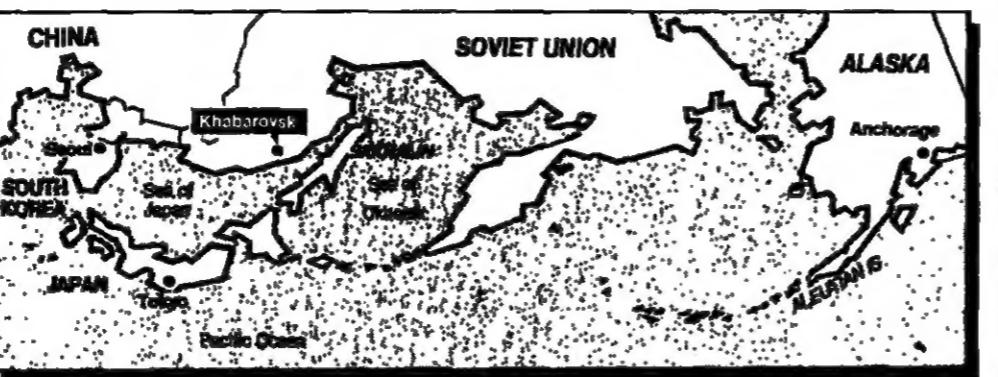
world's "largest flying flag,"

was brought out for the day and unfurled along the George Washington Bridge, which connects New York and New Jersey over the Hudson River.

In Delaware, the first state to ratify the Constitution, in December 1787, residents signed a copy of the constitutional ratification docu-

ment.

At 4 P.M., bells across the country tolled in a 20-second ovation.



MONITOR: KAL 007 Brings Reform to Soviet Skies

(Continued from Page 1)

tween the crews and Japanese controllers could be monitored.

As he spoke, bursts of communication between several pilots and air traffic controllers in Tokyo crackled from an array of speakers above the console used by Miss Sovenko.

Cockpit crews can request assistance from Soviet controllers if mechanical problems develop or their planes appear to be drifting off course.

The crew of KAL Flight 007, partly handicapped by faulty radio equipment and possibly mislead by computerized navigational equipment that may have been misprogrammed by a crew member before departure from Anchorage, seemed unaware that they were flying far west and north of the normal flight path.

During normal operations, the

Khabarovsk flight center, which

can accommodate 10 air traffic

controllers, tracks and directs Soviair.

Asked whether Soviet air defense forces would now notify civilian aviation authorities, Mr. Pelepenko said: "Civil aviation bodies will be informed by other agencies of the Soviet government if a plane strays off course — that is one of the ways this center would get involved in dealing with an abnormal situation."

Mr. Pelepenko, and Alexander I.

Kuznetsov, chief of the Khabarovsk Air Control District, said that the system could also be activated by air traffic controllers along the northern Pacific flight paths, including Anchorage, Soviet installations at Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy, Vozhno-Sakhalinsk, on Sakhalin Island, and Khabarovsk, as well as Japanese centers in Sapporo.

The rain seemed to keep the size

of the crowd down. The police estimated that 60,000 spectators turned out, compared to the two million that organizers had hoped to draw.

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exercised their First Amendment guarantee of freedom of speech and assembly by protesting U.S. policies Central America.

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Mr. Kuznetsov said that under

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flights across the North Pacific ap-

peared on Soviet civilian radar

screens during part of their jour-

ney, and radio communications be-

tween the crews and Japanese

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a crew member before departure

from Anchorage, was unable to

track the plane as it flew over the

Pacific Ocean.

After a delay of nearly four hours,

the plane was located by a Soviet

radar station in the Kuril Islands

and was able to track it as it flew

over the Kamchatka Peninsula.

When the plane was located, it was

estimated to be about 1

MIAMI — A former employee of Radio Martí, a branch of the Voice of America broadcasting exclusively to Cuba, has charged that the organization was using its staff to gather intelligence rather than convey information.

The former employee, Hilda Inclán, who said she resigned as the station's Miami bureau chief this month, said Wednesday that she had been "forced to instruct my reporters to do intelligence gathering rather than being simply reporters."

Mr. McGuire indicated that Ms. Inclán called "intelligence gathering" was really research about conditions inside Cuba. He said that two of the most successful programs beamed to Cuba, one on AIDS and the other

on housing conditions on the island, were the result of both research and reporting.

Authorized by Congress in 1983 after a heated debate, Radio Martí began broadcasting in May 1985.

Ms. Inclán said that after April she noted that interviews by her reporters with Cuban refugees arriving by boat in Miami were not put on the air. When she complained to Radio Martí's director, Ernesto Betancourt, he replied that some refugees "have been shown to be Castro infiltrators," she said.

In May, Mr. Betancourt, in a letter to Perry Rivkin, district director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Miami, said that "the only person authorized by Radio Martí to interview" newly arrived Cuban refugees was Tony Rivera, chief of the station's research operations in Miami, because "the arrival of raft people from Cuba is no longer newsworthy."

Ms. Inclán said that Mr. Rivera was "neither a reporter nor an editor" and that, according to Radio Martí's guidelines, its Department of Research and Policy, which she

advocating unlawful or violent action.

He also suggested for the first time that, under his interpretation of the U.S. Constitution's guarantee of equal protection might bar some forms of governmental sex discrimination.

In his testimony Wednesday, the second day of his confirmation hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee, Judge Bork said for the first time that he now approves of at least one Supreme Court decision he previously criticized: a 1968 ruling that protects some speech

Pentagon Report Cites Abuses Against Women

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a scathing report on women in the military, Pentagon advisers have accused the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps of condoning sexual harassment, discrimination and "morally repugnant behavior" in the Pacific region.

Among the abuses cited in the report, submitted late last month to Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, were these cases:

- A navy ship captain who announced over the vessel's public address system that he was going to "sell" female sailors to Koreans. He has been relieved of duty and the man is investigating.
- Sexually oriented entertainment at base clubs in the Philippines.
- Senior men and women demanding sexual favors from junior women.
- Commanders who ignored complaints from enlisted women.
- Women not working in jobs for which they were trained and thus denied promotion.

[Reaching to the report, the Pentagon ordered an investigation Thursday into treatment of women in the armed services. Reuters reported from Washington.]

"It is emphatically the Defense Department's policy that this kind of sexual harassment will not be tolerated," said David Armour, a deputy assistant secretary of defense. "It is a chain of command problem here and we will make needed changes in attitudes and promotion criteria where necessary."

[Regarding the navy captain's offer to "sell" female sailors, Mr. Armour said: "There has been a suggestion that it was a joke, but I have nothing further on this." He added that the officer might be court-martialed.]

The report was similar to one written last year asserting that the U.S. Army and Air Force in Europe permitted abuses against women on duty there, according to people who have read both reports.

The reports were initiated by a senior committee that scrutinizes the status of women in the military.

In both reports, the portrayal of women serving overseas was in marked contrast to that within the United States, where all four services are reported, with few exceptions, to have carried out the Defense Department policy of forbidding abuse of women.

The reports suggested that the differences could be traced to the isolation of military women outside the United States from military men, partly because of separate quarters and a lack of recreational activities for women.

In addition, the reports said, women are isolated from local communities because of language barriers, local customs and the low purchasing power of the dollar, which limits their ability to leave their bases.

A Defense Department spokesman said the problems "identified by the report will be thoroughly reviewed and corrective actions taken where appropriate."

Last month, a delegation from the Pentagon's Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services visited navy and Marine Corps installations in Hawaii, the Philippines and Japan.

TRAVEL UPDATE

On the 2nd floor

of the building

in the city

in the country

in the world

in the universe

in the galaxy

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Managing Nuclear Risk

President Reagan on Tuesday oversaw the signing of an agreement with the Soviet Union to set up "nuclear risk reduction centers" in the two capitals. The event reflected, and further warned, the atmosphere in which the two superpowers are working toward more conspicuous agreements. But the new agreement, which results from unusual lobbying in Moscow and in Washington by Senators Sam Nunn and John Warner, has its own importance in raising the profile of an area of overwhelming common concern.

The agreement commits each country to open a nuclear risk reduction center in its capital to keep 24-hour watch on "events with the potential to lead to nuclear incidents." It is more complicated than it seems. Nuclear risks come in two categories. Those that are common, though far from universally accepted are the risks that a government creates and tolerates, even as it tries to minimize them, in the course of building and deploying nuclear weapons. A government relying on a strategy of nuclear deterrence will not want risk reduction to inhibit the organization of its defense, and the agreement does not invade this sphere. The other kind of risk arises from "accident,

miscalculation or misunderstanding," in the language of the new accord, the premise of which is that an adequately sharp line can be drawn between the two kinds.

Identifying risk reduction as a separate government function, one to be performed in its own office or bureaucracy, is new and raises considerations of turf, management and efficiency. Ideally, after all, the whole executive branch ought to be a nuclear risk reduction center, and there should be no need for any responsible official to be urged to tend to this supreme task. The practical difficulties of sharing information and intelligence, or of communicating in a crisis, have induced the two governments to go slow.

They are holding off on joint manning of the centers. They have given no specific mandate to the centers, but evidently are prepared to test certain possibilities of cooperation on nuclear terrorism or on nuclear threats by third parties.

The initial emphasis is to be on rerouting certain existing exchanges of routine nuclear information through the new facilities. The shared intent seems to be to explore what usefully can be done. At least it is a start.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Fresh Air Still Blows

"Our realization of the mystery of the church," Cardinal Joseph Bernardin told Pope John Paul II on Wednesday, "... is situated in the context of our American culture. We live in an open society where everyone prizes the freedom to speak his or her mind ... As a result, the impression is sometimes given that there is a certain rebelliousness in many American Catholics ... That rebelliousness is most frequently reflected in a somewhat selective response to the church's moral teaching. Most American Catholics, for instance, favor artificial birth control and permitting divorce and remarriage. Only 19 percent believe abortion should not be permitted under any circumstance. Most also believe that having a homosexual relationship, a heterosexual relationship without marriage or an abortion does not preclude someone from being a good Catholic. And most lay Catholics, like most priests, think the clergy should be allowed to marry. More than half favor the ordination of women."

The pope, however, remains a doctrinal conservative. "Dissent from church doctrine," he told Cardinal Bernardin and the more than 300 bishops gathered in Los Angeles, "remains what it is: dissent."

The pope reiterated the church's condemnation of artificial contraception: "Those couples who choose the natural [rhythm] methods perceive the profound difference between anthropological and moral." And abortion: "Disregard for the sacred character of life in the womb weakens the very fabric of civilization." Homosexuals, John Paul continued, are entitled to pastoral care, but that would include an explanation of the church's teaching—that is, that homosexual acts are sinful. He continues to support priestly celibacy, and declared unequivocally that "women are not called to the priesthood."

But if the pope's dicta are predictable, the fact that the issues are being raised so vigorously is proof that the fresh air Pope John XXIII hoped for is still blowing through the Roman Catholic Church. That it has taken on new force in the United States is not surprising. To Americans, as Cardinal Bernardin put it, the freedom to ask and criticize is seen "as an integral part of the call to live their lives as responsible educated adults."

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Few Words of His Own

Political speeches rarely reach the level of literature. Most of them are not even written by the politicians but by ghostwriters; President Reagan sometimes embellishes his remarks by parading as fact lines he remembers from old movies. Even so, Senator Joseph Biden's repeated lifting of language from other people's oratory, and allusions that he plagiarized while in law school, remain troubling and mystifying.

As generations of teachers keep saying, plagiarism is theft. Considering their content, the Biden speeches sound like grand larceny. For instance, in a speech in February, Mr. Biden adopted almost word for word what Robert Kennedy said in 1968 about the gross national product: "It doesn't measure the beauty of our poetry, the strength of our marriages, the intelligence of our public debates, the integrity of our public officials." Lifting that language trashes the very values he was urging.

What makes Mr. Biden's behavior mysterious is the recklessness. It is one thing to missappropriate someone else's words. It is another to take passages to clearly someone else's that you are likely to get caught. That is true of the Kennedy quotes and even more so of the senator's abundant lifts of

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Plumbing Bork's Views

On a number of issues the remarkable hearings on the nomination of Judge Robert Bork to be a justice of the U.S. Supreme Court have now accomplished their first purpose: to clearly elicit his views. The one-man, one-vote decision is a good example. It has long been known that a number of distinguished and far from extreme jurists had doubts about the wisdom and constitutional provenance of this decision. But the doctrine is so well established now and seems so fair on its face, that there was a certain dismay in learning that Judge Bork thought the case had been wrongly decided.

It is clear now that Judge Bork does not mean he believes it is all right for legislatures to be malapportioned, but that he thinks this particular standard of apportionment is too rigid and not found in the constitution. He would use a somewhat looser standard.

Not everything has yet been clarified, including some of the most crucial questions concerning this nomination. The judge's sense of privacy is one. He objects to the Supreme Court decision in *Griswold v. Connecticut*, wherein a state law against the use of contraceptives even by married couples had to violate a constitutional right to privacy. This case was one of the bases for the court's subsequent abortion

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: 61395; Circulation: 61282; Editorial: 612716; Production: 63069.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd, Singapore 0311. Tel: 824-7768. Telex: RS36228. Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Glan, 50 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong 781-580161. Tel: 611-70. Telex: 824-7768. Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKinnon, 63 Long Acre, London WC2A 1AS. Tel: 836-4802. Telex: 26260. Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lauterbach, Friedrichstr. 13, 6000 Frankfurt/M. Tel: 0611-200-714-711. Pres. U.S.: Michael Connery, 330 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 733-3333. Telex: 477175. S.A.: Michael Connery, 330 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 733-3333. Telex: 477175. © 1987, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052.

OPINION

A \$5 Billion 'Peace Prize' for Central America

By Robert A. Pastor

ATLANTA — The peace plan proposed by President Oscar Arias Sánchez of Costa Rica and signed by five Central American presidents offers a rare opportunity to heal differences within and between the region's nations. Whether it becomes an effective agreement will depend on those presidents. Washington can impede their task—or can help by removing obstacles and providing incentives.

President Reagan first said he welcomed the accord but later criticized it as "marginally flawed" and instructed his ambassadors in Central America to "convey doubt" about it. Moreover, he has proposed \$270 million more aid to the Nicaraguan contras, even though President Arias has advised his to the contra as "incompatible" with his plan. That sum is more than twice all U.S. military aid to these five Central American governments between 1982 and 1980.

If we wish to reinforce the momentum toward peace, Congress will have to take the lead with four steps.

First, to show respect for the region's leaders, Congress should delay the debate on providing further aid for the contras at least until Nov. 7, the deadline for the end of their negotiations.

Second, it should respond to the exhortation in the peace plan to cease aid to insurgents. It should pass a joint resolution stating that the United States will end all aid to the contras on the date an agreement is signed. To leave this issue ambiguous is to offer Nicaragua an excuse or a reason not to sign an agreement.

Another peace initiative, led by the Contra group (Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela), broke down in part because the United States would not end aid to the contras until Nicaragua accepted several conditions and the Sandinists would not accept the conditions until Washington ended aid to the contras. Unless Congress takes the lead, this self-defeating pattern will bring current Central American talks to a similar end.

Third, Congress should approve

the administration's request for economic aid to the four friendly Central American governments by Sept. 30. These friends have become dependent on such aid; they fear the administration could cut the aid if it did not like the final agreement, or that Congress would lose interest in the aid program if they made peace.

By approving economic aid, Congress would demonstrate a long-term commitment while providing U.S. friends with the security needed to negotiate in good faith. But such aid can only slow economic decline; development is possible only with peace and a reinvigoration of Central America's common market.

The fourth step is crucial. Congress should approve an additional long-term aid commitment of \$5 billion for all Central American countries, including Nicaragua. This money should be put in escrow until

they complete a treaty acceptable to all. If they fail to achieve peace, future development is not possible and the money should not be spent.

While new aid would be an incentive to resolve differences, it would also provide effective leverage on Nicaragua. Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala all have direct interests that evoke the worst in each other. A pledge by the U.S. Congress to end aid to the contras, together with a contingent promise of a long-term commitment of aid to the region might, finally, bring out the best in Nicaragua and the rest of Central America.

Since the Arias plan does not address the strategic U.S. interests that are affected by Nicaragua's relationships with the Soviet Union and Cuba, the Reagan administration should stop relying on the contras and start negotiating these countries with these principals.

The United States and Nicaragua have long taken positions that evoke the worst in each other.

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The writer, a professor of political science at Emory University, is the author of a new book on U.S.-Nicaragua relations. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

The Deficit: Fuel for the Doomsayers

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Gloom and doom is a best seller. For weeks, Ravi Batra's "The Great Depression of 1990" has been near the top of the hardcover nonfiction list, intended to panic you into such belief in the inevitability of cycles that you will take refuge in cash and gold coins.

This week The New Yorker magazine features a less exotic but equally downbeat piece by Robert Heilbroner called "Hard Times."

Now comes the international economist Stephen Marin, who tells us that the world faces an "unpleasant" recession around election time in the United States next year unless the big powers change their economic policies. He sees no such shifts coming.

The symbol and symptom of the Heilbroner-Marin anxiety is the huge American trade deficit and its seeming intractability. Since 1980, annual volume of American exports has dropped 16 percent, while import volume has increased 60 percent.

Mr. Marin's account deserves special attention, which it will get during the annual World Bank and International Monetary Fund meetings later this month. For nearly 30 years, Mr. Marin was the director of research for the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris.

In December 1985 he produced a landmark report for the institute on International Economics, predicting a sharp fall in the dollar, followed later by a recession in the United States. His projections for the slide of the dollar were uncannily accurate. So far, as he is the first to admit, the recession has yet to show up. But his scenario called for the bottom to fall out three and a half years after the dollar started going down, or around October 1988.

Messrs. Heilbroner and Marin are not alone. New reports from the World Bank and International Finance Corp. offer a negative view of global economic prospects, though in cautious, bureaucratic language. The IMF's new annual report reiterates that agency's long-standing belief that the huge U.S. trade deficit is not sustainable. It echoes Mr. Marin's plea for the United States to cut its budget deficit while West Germany and Japan stimulate their economies.

This is the same music Treasury Secretary James Baker has been playing for two and a half years. But nothing much happens as a political response: West German economic performance disappoints, but no new fiscal stimulative actions are authorized. A hoped-for nudge from tax reform in Japan has not happened. Barring a miracle, next year's U.S. budget deficit will be rising again.

Thus, as the dollar continued to fall this year, the Reagan administration shifted policy. Fearful that a further drop would touch off an inflationary spiral and a halt in the flow of investment money to the United States, Mr. Baker stopped "talking the dollar down." The Federal Reserve Board started pushing interest rates up, even though the economy was weak.

With his opposite numbers of the Group of Six at the conference in February calling for stability, Mr. Baker secretly agreed that the exchange rates then prevailing would be defended. Apart from the ideological issues raised by Mr. Gorbachev's reforms, a potential source of friction between the Soviet Union and its allies comes from differences in economic interests. Mr. Gorbachev's economic plans envisage a higher degree of integration within the Soviet bloc, but the Soviet Union is not able to provide the full range of goods its partners require: They must look to the West for badly needed capital and technology.

Eastern Europe's economic problems are compounded by severe pollution. It is killing its forests and undermining public health. Expensive Western equipment is needed to remedy this. But such investments come only at the expense of its partners: They must look to the West for badly needed capital and technology.

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With his opposite numbers of the Group of Six at the conference in February calling for stability, Mr. Baker secretly agreed that the exchange rates then prevailing would be defended. But a pretty price has been paid for this agreement to try to stabilize exchange rates. A useful part of Mr. Marin's update of his original study shows that the huge interventions by foreign central banks to prop up the dollar (by buying it when it weakens) boosted their reserves by a phenomenal \$7 billion in the first five months of this year. That threatens the creation of excessive money supply, especially in Europe and Japan.

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What we have seen, in other words, is a desperate attempt by the United States and its major political partners to manage the world's currency system at what is probably an unsustainable level of the dollar.

Why are they doing it? Mr. Marin postulates that Mr. Reagan is trying to buy time, hoping to postpone an economic collapse until after the election. And foreign central banks, with huge dollar investments, are hoping to keep the system afloat.

Some Wall Street analysts think the dollar will have to be allowed to drop much lower. C. Fred Bergsten, director of the institute that published the Marin study, calls for a further 20 percent decline, say to 115 yen and 50 Deutsche marks to the dollar.

But that, Mr. Bergsten and Mr. Marin agree, could precipitate an inflationary recession by driving up the price of imported goods. And there are no guarantees on what such rates would do to the trade balance. So the world economy, Mr. Marin says soberly, is perched precariously on a fragile balance of terror.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Free Expression

PARIS — Justice Swayze, in the case of Charles H. Siegert and Richard Blechschmidt, firemen dismissed from the North Bergen department because they had displayed the red flag of the Socialist party, held that the "Socialist party is a legally authorized party in the State of New Jersey; the red flag is the emblem of that party, and any man of that political faith has a right to display the flag if he wants to." Meanwhile, according to Magistrate Scott, it was a crime to kiss a girl on the streets of Philadelphia. The magistrate was called upon to render this decision when Harold Lunders was arraigned for kissing Miss Hilda Young, his fiancee, whom he was leaving to return to his home. "Why, this boy has committed no crime," the magistrate said. "Things have come to a pretty pass when a man cannot kiss his girl on the street."

Amid the harsh polemics a few things are clear. Both men have been wrestling with the dilemma that confronts all Soviet opinion makers today: the enormous gap between past claims and current reality. The fact that the great socialist experiment

has failed is bad enough. What is worse is the realization that the government, through the media, has not been leveling with the people.

A combination of skepticism, confusion and disillusionment has set in among the masses, and a sense of frustration can be detected among writers and journalists. One day they attack the bureaucrats and the shirkers, the next day they attack the West, the next day one another. Most annoying must be the knowledge that many of the things we in the West have said about the Soviet Union were not "anti-Soviet slanders" but contradictions that even 70 Karl Marxes could not analyze it. We may be capitalistic, but our socialism is dying, society is deteriorating.

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The Defeat Fuel for Doomsday

By Robert W.

A Soviet 'Minimal Defense': It Sounds Almost Too Good

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Soviet "doctrinal thought" on military strategy, which since the 1950s has been both "dynamic and evolutionary," may now be entering a new and striking phase — "minimal or sufficient defense."

That view was put forward by U.S. Air Force Colonel Serge Chernay in a recent panel discussion at a nuclear strategy symposium at the Air University in Montgomery, Alabama. He stressed that the shift he was suggesting was still in a stage of theoretical discussion and had not yet appeared in actual Soviet military tactics or dispositions.

Colonel Chernay, a former command pilot, is chief of Soviet policy studies at

By reducing European fears, Soviet steps in this direction might advance Moscow's long-term goal of a U.S. withdrawal from the Continent.

the Air War College, which is part of the Air University. He was also an adviser to U.S. strategic arms negotiators.

Military doctrinal developments are linked to other changes being pushed by Mikhail Gorbachev, all of which Colonel Chernay said he saw as being "economically driven." He warned that bureaucratic and possibly military resistance, as well as a "Soviet mind-set" inhospitable to change, might yet bring about Mr. Gorbachev's downfall. That mind-set, Colonel Chernay also described as "inertia," is inability to innovate or to move independently without instructions or guidance from above.

Speaking to a group of military officers and civilian defense specialists, Colonel Chernay described "minimal or sufficient defense" as an approach in which, most importantly, nuclear forces would be reduced to a level offering no threat to the United States but sufficient to deter nuclear attack from any nation. He also suggested that in considering a move to "sufficient defense," the Soviet Union might prove willing to go well beyond the 50 percent reductions in nuclear forces now being discussed by the superpowers — possibly to another 50 percent cut after that.

Moscow has already offered to do away with chemical weapons, he pointed out, and has expressed willingness to discuss significant reductions in conventional forces. Soviet leaders have also talked of the possibility that both sides might create a 90-mile (150-kilometer) corridor between their forces in Europe. In Colonel Chernay's analysis, Moscow has good reasons to move in this

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GENERAL NEWS

Chirac Visits Nouméa, Urges Reconciliation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NOUMÉA, New Caledonia — Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France flew to New Caledonia on Thursday offering reconciliation to separatists after the Pacific territory voted overwhelmingly to stay French.

He arrived from Paris within days of an independence referendum, bringing an offer of limited autonomy and urging New Caledonians to end simmering violence between separate indigenous Kanaks and European settlers.

Mr. Chirac said the boundaries of New Caledonia's four regions would be redefined in accordance with geographical realities rather than political considerations.

The new boundaries were expected to give control of two regions to French loyalists. They now

control only the southern region, including Nouméa where half of all New Caledonians live, while the separatist Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front, or FLNKS, holds the remaining three.

There had been speculation that Mr. Chirac would meet with the Kanak leader, Jean-Marie Tjibaou, during his brief visit. But a spokesman said there was not enough time.

Mr. Chirac, arriving aboard a Concorde jet, got a flag-waving welcome from supporters. He told a crowd of about 30,000 French loyalists in Nouméa's main square it was time for them to turn their backs on old quarrels.

Before arriving, he stopped over at a French Polynesian airbase on the atoll of Hao and met two secret agents confined there after a New Zealand court found them guilty in the 1985 sabotage of the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior.

[In the New Zealand capital, Wellington, Foreign Minister Russell Marshall said restrictions on visitors for the two agents did not prevent a call by Mr. Chirac, Agence France-Presse reported.]

[He said the restrictions did not apply to "all persons in the military chain of command," including the prime minister.]

The Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front, which called for a boycott of the poll, said the referendum was a sham as four out of five of the indigenous minority refused to vote.

The Kanaks, the first inhabitants, have been outnumbered by European, Asian and Pacific immigrants and now make up only 43 percent of the population of 435,000.

The front, which has the support of the Pacific Forum of 12 nations, said it may return to tough protest action to force France to hold a new referendum restricted to indigenous people and first-generation settlers.

Mr. Chirac said that with a turnout of nearly 59 percent and a 98 percent vote to keep the French flag flying, there could be no further questions over the territory's wish to remain French.

Offering reconciliation to the separatists, most of them have now on the prosperous island, Mr. Chirac said: "This referendum is not the ending of a closed book. It is the first page in a book on the new history of Caledonia."

The prime minister also proposed a new territorial statute that would boost autonomy for the territory and widen local and regional government.

(Reuters, AFP)



General Fidel V. Ramos before a TV appearance Thursday to back Corazon C. Aquino.

U.S. House Votes a Redress for Japanese-Americans

By Nathaniel C. Nash
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Four decades after being among the thousands of American citizens of Japanese descent detained in camps for the duration of World War II, two members of Congress moved closer to success Thursday in their effort to redress the wrong inflicted by the relocation program.

At the time of the bombing of Pearl Harbor, on Dec. 7, 1941, Norman Y. Mineta was 10. Within months he and his family were forced from their home and transported under armed guard to a detention camp in Wyoming.

Robert T. Matsui was 6 months old when the government gave his family 48 hours to leave their home in Sacramento, California, in April 1942. His father sold their house for \$50 and abandoned his small produce business before leaving for a detention camp in northern California.

Caught by surprise by the Japanese attack and unprepared for a

war, the government, by presidential decree, confined more than 120,000 Japanese-Americans. At a time when a Japanese invasion was considered likely, those confined, both citizens and resident aliens, were seen as a security threat.

In 1983, a government commission repudiated the action. And now, almost 45 years after being permitted to return to society, Representative Mineta and Matsui, both Democrats of California, have won House approval of a bill they sponsored that would formally apologize to all Japanese-Americans interned under the program and compensate the 66,000 surviving detainees with \$20,000 each.

The House passed the bill Thursday, 243 to 141. It had more than 160 co-sponsors, including liberals and conservatives. A similar bill, sponsored by Senators Daniel K. Inouye and Spark M. Matsunaga, both Democrats of Hawaii, with 73 co-sponsors, is

expected to pass the Senate by the end of the year.

Mr. Matsui and Mr. Mineta had sought the passage of the House bill on Thursday, the anniversary of the U.S. Constitution, as a power symbol.

The victory may remain only symbolic, however, because the Reagan administration strongly opposes the measure in its present form. The Office of Management and Budget has said it will recommend a veto if the bill reaches Mr. Reagan's desk unchanged.

"The internment experience was so devastating that most Japanese-Americans simply could not talk about it for decades," Mr. Matsui said.

Mr. Matsui said that he had no memory of his three and a half years in a detention camp, that his mother would never discuss it with him, but that she had retained the habit of cramming her kitchen with supplies and dry goods.

Mr. Mineta says he has vivid memories. After being taken from

their home in San Jose in 1942, he and his family were first confined to the Santa Anita race track, where they slept in the stables. Then they were transferred by train to Wyoming.

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Mr. Matsui tells of a long-time friend and supporter who said he would no longer be a friend if Mr. Matsui pursued the redress bill. "I found out he had been on a ship in the Pacific that was sunk by the Japanese," Mr. Matsui said. "He asked why the government had not compensated him for that experience."

The administration has argued that the American-Japanese Evacuation Claims Act of 1948, in which \$37 million was paid to settle the more than 26,000 damage claims, as well as statements by President Gerald R. Ford that the detention was a mistake, have been sufficient.

Representative Dan Lungren, Republican of California, opposes the \$1.2 billion restitution payment for budgetary reasons. He said a formal apology would suffice.

Mr. Mineta and Mr. Matsui take strong exception, even though most surviving detainees subsequently prospered and only a relative few are in financial need.

But Mr. Matsui said, "It would be an empty gesture without the money."

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OPINION

AND NOW FOR A FEW WORDS ABOUT SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS...



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In 1974, a Gulf Cease-Fire

unlikely that any other type of consideration will move Tehran toward a peaceful settlement — witness the recent difficulties faced by the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar.

LUISE WECKMANN-MUNOZ
Ambassador of Mexico to
Belgium and the European Community,
Brussels.

Tailoring Foreign Policy

Regarding Stephen S. Rosenfeld's "The Recankees Gauzeen Has Put Them in a Bind" and Jorge Castañeda's "Central America: Called a Bluff, Turned a Corner" (Aug. 25):

Can, and should, U.S. foreign policy in Central America continue to be implemented on the basis of amateurish trial-and-error political tactics designed for domestic consumption?

It would seem that for a semblance of credibility to prevail vis-à-vis American political goals in this all too often cited "strategic geopolitical area," the Reagan administration should refrain from altering its goals in Central America when it is politically convenient or when it is necessary to placate the Republican right wing back home. How can the United States ever be perceived as a political arbiter by Central American nations when it is difficult to determine what its goals in Central America are at any particular moment?

MIRIAM M. SAIF.
Rome.

A Way to Protest Whaling

Thank you for William K. Reilly's opinion column about Japan's "scientific"

whale hunt to kill 875 whales starting this October ("An Economic Harpoon Can Stop Japanese Whaling," Sept. 4).

It is disappointing to learn how agreements are undermined and how economic reasons are valued above ecological ones, particularly in a case where a small portion of the economy is affected.

Effective countermeasures seem to exist in this case, and I fully support eventual economic sanctions against Japan's fishing industry by the United States.

But even without waiting for such measures, all of us who believe in nature conservation have the power to influence Japan by our own behavior, by boycotting Japanese goods. I, for my part, am about to buy a new car and I decided to take Japanese cars off the list of cars I am interested in. If others would use their power as consumers, it might help change Japan's attitude.

RUEDI MULLER.
Geneva.

A School's Darkened Image

Regarding "Kodak Asked University to Bar Fuji Employees" (Aug. 31):

The University of Rochester business school, by at first rejecting Tsumio Sakai of Fuji Photo Film Co., has damaged its reputation and forfeited the right to call itself a university. It apparently has become another hostage to the anti-Japan psychosis sweeping the United States.

A university should be the last place for such irrational thinking. It should be building bridges to international understanding, not burning them.

FREDERIC TUDOR.
Tokyo.

With thanks to the author.

I learned this after 18 months of investigating between the United States and Czechoslovakia spanned several decades. Realizing the difficulties this could present, I went out of my way to locate the documents so that I could point the researchers in the right direction.

And I tried to be understanding.

"Given your limited resources," I wrote, kindly, "I do not expect to receive these files soon."

What a sap I was. It turns out that the FOIA (pronounced "Foy-uh") works like everything else in Washington: it's who you know.

I learned this after 18 months of waiting for the promised papers, when desperation finally drove me to my Roader. Previous phone calls to the "Foy-uh" office had gotten me nothing but tired-sounding lectures on the enormous volume of requests, cutbacks in staff and a shortage of Xerox machines, all of which was no doubt true but of little comfort.

Luckily for me, I knew an assistant secretary of state who was willing to place a strategic call or two and, smacks, wouldn't ya know it, the first installment of the papers arrived on my doorstep just a few weeks later, wrapped as neatly as a Christmas package.

It took several months and a few more calls to higher authorities before the next installment arrived. But at least the papers were beginning to come and I had material to work with. I was a happy man — until July 22, 1986.

I opened my mail. "Dear Mr. Himelfarb: We have an additional 268 documents relevant to your request — 20 of these can be released, and 67 more can

Fighting 'Foyuh' With Fire Or, Pages From a Dog's Life

By Sheldon Himelfarb

WASHINGTON — In a few days, one hundred eighty-one must be withheld. The grounds: primarily, a broad exemption in the law for "information classified in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy."

How well I remember that blustery autumn day in 1982 when I took the law into my own typewriter.

"Dear Sir," I wrote to the U.S. State Department, "pursuant to Title 5 of

MEANWHILE

the United States Code, Section 552, I hereby request access to the following documents."

Title 5 is the Freedom of Information Act. It says, "Each agency upon any request for records shall determine within ten days after the receipt of any such request whether to comply and shall immediately notify the person making such request." It does not say that time under the Freedom of Information Act should be measured in dog years (one of which is said to equal seven human years).

To be fair, the negotiations that I was investigating between the United States and Czechoslovakia spanned several decades. Realizing the difficulties this could present, I went out of my way to locate the documents so that I could point the researchers in the right direction.

And I tried to be understanding. "Given your limited resources," I wrote, kindly, "I do not expect to receive these files soon."

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International Herald Tribune

CRITICS' CHOICE

VENICE

Figurative Painting From London

"A School of London: Six Figurative Painters," at the Ca' Foscari in Venice to Oct. 18, is intended to illustrate and vindicate the assertion of the American-born, London-based painter R.B. Kitaj, according to which "there are artistic personalities in this small island more unique and strong and I think numerous than anywhere in the world outside America's jolting vigor." The show, organized by the British Council and Michael Peppiatt, includes 57 works by Michael Andrews, Frank Auerbach, Francis Bacon, Lucien Freud, R.B. Kitaj and Leon Kossoff, predominantly devoted to the human figure, treated in a forceful and indeed frequently raw idiom. The exhibition will be at the Dusseldorf Kunstmuseum from Nov. 6 to Jan. 10. (Michael Gibson)

PARIS

An Italian Autumn

The arts in Italy are at the focal point of the vast program of this year's Festival d'Automne, which extends to the end of the year and beyond. The composer Luigi Nono is represented by six performances of the 1985 version of his "Prometeo" and three other concerts. Luca Ronconi's stagings of Goldoni's "La Serva Amorsa" (in Italian) and Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice" (for the Comédie-Française) are scheduled, as well as a workshop with actors of Rome's Accademia Nazionale d'Arte Drammatica and his film version of Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso." Goldoni's "La Locandiera" will be given in a French-language production by Alfredo Arias, and several Italian puppet theaters will be on hand. There is a retrospective of the films of Nanni Moretti, and exhibitions are devoted to the architect Renzo Piano and the artist Mario Merz. Major theater productions include Hans-Jürgen Syberberg's staging of Kleist's "Feuerzauber," with Edith Clever; Robert Wilson's of Heiner Müller's "Hamletmachine," and the Trisha Brown, Mommer-Durot and Stephen Petrucci dance companies are on the agenda. Musical specialties include Iannis Xenakis's "Trityope," based on ancient Greek texts, and "Vals," by Tod Machover and Catherine Ikam, commissioned by IRCAM.

Puccini One-Acters

The Paris Opera opens its season Sept. 28 at the Salle Favart by adding new productions of Puccini's "Il Tabarro" and "Suor Angelica" to its existing "Gianni Schicchi," presenting the composer's "Trittico" of one-acters complete in stagings by Jean-Louis Martinoty, with Marcello Pannu conducting.

GRAZ

Stirischer Herbst at 20

The 20th Styrian Autumn festival, which concentrates on the contemporary arts and on the neighboring nations of Austria, Yugoslavia and Italy, has its usual variety. One theme is the animal as a conveyor and medium of art — objects, environments, five performances, video and photo documentation. The Graz Opera, in a co-production with the Vienna State Opera, gives the world premiere Sept. 26 of Friedrich Gerha's "Der Rattenfänger" (The Pied Piper), based on Carl Zuckmayer's play. The Vienna Tanztheater presents two choreographies by Liz King, "Winterreise" and "The Cardinal's Cry." Trigona, the Three Nations Biennale, presents the work of artists from eight countries under the title "Transitions." The Youth Music Festival in Deutschlandsberg has Hans Werner Henze as artistic adviser, and events include his musical fairy-tale spectacle "Pollicino," staged by Im Strosgel. The programs of the Musikprotokoll have the usual dense programming of new music as well as a celebration of the centenary of Heitor Villa-Lobos. And much more; from Sept. 19 to Nov. 8.

The Milder Side of Mick Jagger



Jagger recording at BBC studio earlier this month.

WEEKEND

- *Molière House Reopens*
- *'Travelling Avant'*
- *International Arts Guide*

Moscow's Remarkable Chagall Show

A Rich Collection of Works, Many From Soviet Sources, Give Broad View of the Artist

by John Russell

MOSCOW — In the first week of September the bloom went off the Moscow summer, and in the streets adjacent to the Pushkin Museum amber lamplight shone behind tall windows set in pale yellow facades. The morning was dark and dark, but people were standing five and six abreast in a line that snaked around the museum for more than 100 yards. In an exhibition mounted in short order to mark the centenary of his birth, Marc Chagall's work was back in town and in bulk after many, many years, and no one in Moscow was put off by the weather.

Without having seen the large and all-but-monochromatic "Self-Portrait with Muse" of 1917-18, we cannot truly estimate either the enduring impact of Paris upon Chagall before 1914 or the agility with which he could depart entirely from the idioms that we recognize as Chagall-esque. Even the gamut of tone, which went from white through gray to palest moco-blue, has no equivalent in Chagall's work.

As for the Tretyakov Gallery's "Wedding" of 1918, it too could be called a revisionist masterpiece. It is painted almost entirely in blacks and whites — black suit for the bridegroom, white dress and white veil for the bride, black house and black fence and a black-suited Jewish fiddler. Inside the house, we glimpse a table set for feasting, and down from the sky there swoops a guardian angel with big cherry-red wings to bless the union. This painting alone would have made Chagall's reputation.

WE realize that "Wedding" draws upon his experience of Vitebsk. It once came out. "A singular, unhappy and tedious town. There were synagogues by the dozen — no, by the hundred. Also butcher shops, and passers-by." He had grown up in Vitebsk at a time when to be a Jew there was to be a tethered man, with none of the mobility, social and geographical, that was the birthright of the gentile before 1914.

The Jew in Vitebsk lived in a society that denied him certain fundamental rights. Chagall dealt with that in his art by posing a state of affairs in which the Jew had supernatural powers. Imagination was his revenge. He could float high and free above the rooftops with his beloved in his arms. He could cross the town — or the whole world — in one colossal stride. And he could make life dance to the tunes that he drew from his green violin. In all this, he held tight to the objective realities of life in Vitebsk, as if by doing so he could remake them for the better.

In many other countries, such a painter would be honored in such a town. Streets would be named

*The Tretyakov Gallery's "Wedding" (1918), a revisionist masterpiece.*

after him, and above all a museum. But it emerged during work on the Chagall centenary exhibition in Moscow that nothing of the kind was likely to happen in Vitebsk. Speeches were made in Byelorussia, and articles written and published, to protest the identification of Vitebsk with someone who was both a Jew and a Zionist. Chagall may have been back at home in Moscow, but Vitebsk wanted no part of him.

It should be said that if Chagall left Russia in 1922 and never returned, except for a brief visit in 1973, it was not because he was expelled. It was because he realized that although he had been willing to help build a new society, both his fellow artists and the theater directors with whom he had hoped to work made it clear that they would just as soon see the back of him. And if his work, though carefully preserved in Sovi-

et museums, was rarely if ever seen in their galleries, it was because it was thought to be effete, backward-looking, sometimes mystical and too often concerned with Jewish subject matter. To overcome this long and loathsome tradition and get so large a show hung in Moscow in Chagall's centenary year was as much a political achievement as an aesthetic one.

Fundamentally, Chagall was about as apolitical as a man can

be. When he was living in Paris before World War I, a young Russian critic called A.V. Lunacharsky came to his studio and criticized his work from a political point of view. Chagall said, "If your Karl Marx is so smart, why don't you summon him back from the dead and get him to answer your silly questions about my work?" He was left with a bad

Continued on page 8

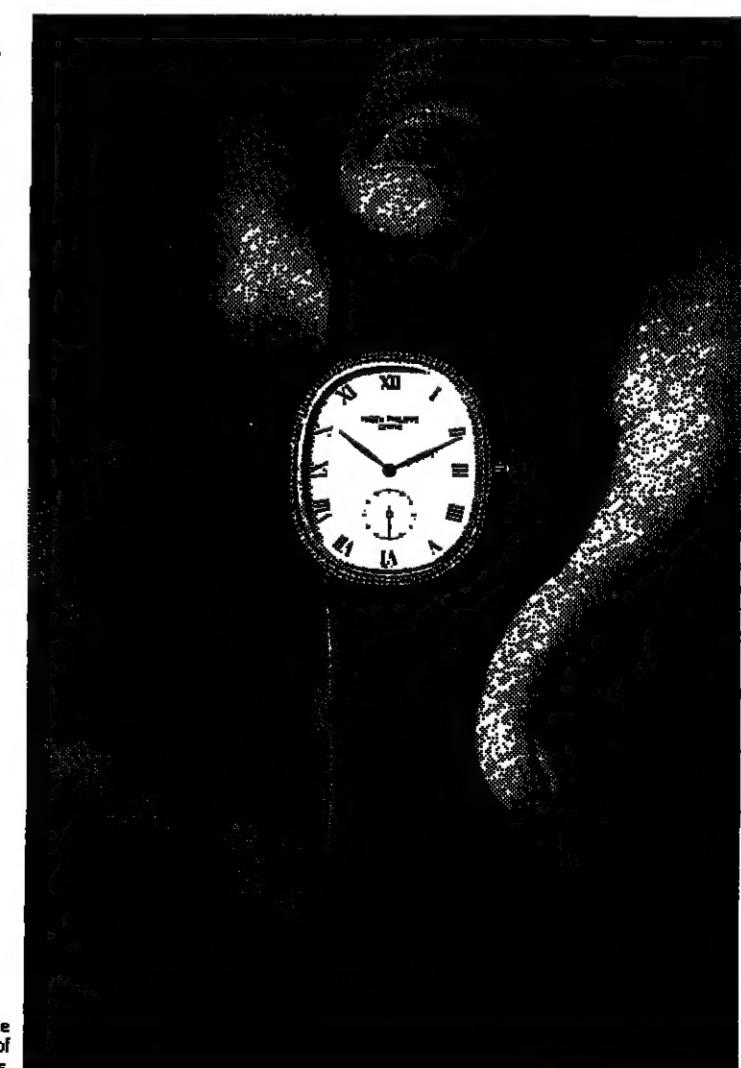
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Continued on page 8

WEEKEND

'Cousin' Director Looks at Movies, With a Few Winks

by Elizabeth Ayre

PARIS — A naked woman exits braless from the bathroom and glides past a young Frenchman in bed. "If this were an American film," the lad muses, "she would be wearing a film negligee." Cut to a second shot of the woman exiting, this time dressed in tots.

The gag is only one of many that crop up in Jean-Charles Tackella's new film, "Travelling Avant" — a paean to the avant-garde movement that coalesced in Paris during the years following World War II. Yet perhaps it best illustrates the director's grasp of the subtle contrasts between French and American films — differences he has deftly mastered in such films as "Cousin, Cousine" and "Escalier C."

And although Tackella has been influenced by American films (Frank Bozza, Ernst Lubitsch and Frank Capra have been cited as mentors), he has honed his mastery of the quintessential French comedy to near-perfection.

His approach to filming has occasionally proven to be an *outrage*. "When I finished 'Cousin, Cousine,'" Tackella said recently of the 1975 film that launched his international reputation, "the distributors at Gaumont told me that it wouldn't sell abroad because it was too French. They believed, for example, that if you wanted to sell a film in America, it had to be an action film."

Convinced of the film's potential, Tackella skirted normal distribution procedures and headed for the United States with a copy of the film under his arm, wagering that it would be a success.

He won his bet easily: "Cousin, Cousine" broke a record as the most popular French film ever imported into the United States (a record held until "La Cage aux Folles" broke loose), and was nominated for three Academy Awards in 1977.

Of Italian, Russian and Austrian origin, Tackella is a small, wistful man whose wrinkles fan out to frame waggish eyes. He shies away from any sort of definition of himself, admitting only a mania for film and a pronounced obstinate streak.

Both marked his childhood as he grew up, first in Cherbourg and later in Marseille. Tackella, who turns 62 next week, now interprets part of his boyhood penchant for films as an evasion from his schoolmates and their "kid games," which he scolded deeply. Scouring from theater to theater, the boy scribbled notes on each film, jotting down names on each film.

"At first my parents found this bizarre, but they let me carry on this way since I was

a good student," Tackella explained. "After a while, my mother started to worry and decided to air me out in the local Boy Scout troop. I always managed to escape to the movies. And each time the Scouts made me serve at Mass (they were a Catholic group). I imagined my way out by fainting — dashing their spectacle to pieces," he added, an obvious gleam in his eye.

Tackella was eventually booted out of the troop; according to the curate, the boy "preferred to frequent the cinema than to give his money to the poor," an accusation Tackella hotly denies.

His passion for films could have led him into serious trouble during the Nazi occupation of France, when the authorities raided cinemas, rounding up young men who had dodged mandatory labor service in German factories. Although Tackella was one of the evaders, he saw several movies each day, including special projections of rare films sponsored by the German Consulate.

Like the idealistic *cinephiles* in "Travelling Avant," Tackella came to Paris in 1944 with the explicit intention of flinging himself headlong into the film world. At the time, Paris was subjugated by the war and by the cold; coal was nowhere to be found, food was rationed and the cinema was the sole means of distraction.

"I wasn't even interested in women — unless, of course, they knew something about the cinema," he said.

"I fell in love with actresses on the screen. My first wife was even an actress; she was the little girl with glasses in Henri Clouzot's film 'Le Corbeau' — Liliane Maitre. Tackella's second wife, Gisette Mathieu, whom he lives in Versailles, works with him on his films."

Soon after his arrival in Paris, Tackella attempted to enter IDHEC, the prestigious film institute founded during the Occupation, but he was refused entrance.

"Part of the entrance exam involved writing screenplays and they asked me how I would adapt a film based on the life of Louis XIII," he said. "When I told them I didn't give a hoot about Louis XIII, they booted me out of the competition. Whoever would imagine this king playing such a vital role in my life."

After failing to secure a position as an assistant to director Jacques Becker, Tackella finally landed a job at "L'Ecran Francaise" in November 1948 which, with "Objetif 49," initiated an entire generation of Young Turks — Jean-Luc Godard, Francois Truffaut, Claude Chabrol and so on — to the movies.

After a stint as a gaggeman in 1949, Tackella worked as a screenwriter until he shot his first film in 1963-70, a short entitled "Les Derniers Hivers" (The Last Winters), which won France's Prix Vigo for the most promising first work.

Here, he interviewed such behemoths as Erich von Stroheim ("He had such an in-



Jean-Charles Tackella.

credible knock for bursting into tears on command.") and Orson Welles. Welles had become a paragon for inspiration after "Citizen Kane" — which he made when he was 25 without ever having been an assistant director — was released in France.

With film critic Andre Bazin and others, Tackella went on to found "Objetif 49," an "alternative" film club presided over by Jean Cocteau. Geared toward the future, it featured both new and obscure films, a contrast with the traditional emphasis on oldies.

Adding to the fervor of the period, Henri Langlois began daily projections at the Cinematheque Francaise in November 1948 which, with "Objetif 49," initiated an entire generation of Young Turks — Jean-Luc Godard, Francois Truffaut, Claude Chabrol and so on — to the movies.

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"I have always been struck by what Frank Capra once told me: You are like me. You place a mirror before the spectator. Yet putting a mirror in front of the spectators is the worst thing to do because they never want to recognize themselves in it. You've chosen the most dangerous route." But, Tackella added, "one that corresponds to a certain need."

Chagall in Moscow

Continued from page 7

impression of the whole visit, and assumed that the feeling was mutual.

But when Lunacharsky was put in charge of Russian artistic life after the revolution of 1917, he asked Chagall to take over the art school at Vitebsk. Acting from a humane and liberal point of view, Chagall enrolled not only every house painter in Vitebsk as students, but all the house painters' children as well. Wearing a traditional Russian shirt, and with a leather briefcase under his arm, he lobbied as best he could for money, food and materials, all of which would otherwise have been in short supply. Any artist who wanted to teach in Vitebsk was welcome to do so, and a lot of gifted people came.

In this way, Chagall did the work of a humanitarian. Ideologically speaking, however, he rated nowhere. When he organized the celebrations in Vitebsk in October 1918 for the first anniversary of the revolution, the authorities were outraged to find that the walls and house fronts of Vitebsk had been turned into a fairy-tale barnyard and the only human beings in sight were not heroes of the revolution but circus performers in costume.

When Lunacharsky got wind of this, he appointed a 26-year-old painter, Vera Ermakova — "the Giocanda of Vitebsk" — Chagall called her — as rector of the school. El Lissitzky became head of printing and graphic art, and in November 1919 Kasimir Malevich arrived to teach painting. These were hard-line avant-gardists under whose guidance the direction of the school was completely transformed. Chagall's world could not have been more at odds with that of his new colleagues, whose aim it was to sever every link with descriptive art and to pursue a more radical direction. While Chagall was away, putting himself into the personal problems of the school, they banded together and gave him 24 hours' notice to resign his position and leave town.

It was rough business, but in tune with the times. As a teacher, Malevich was older, stronger, more committed and more charismatic than Chagall. One student in the school wrote that whereas under Chagall the problems of everyday life were a continual preoccupation, Malevich brought a completely new approach to the function of the school. Between the Chagall who dreamed of levitation, and of swinging his young wife like a kite, high in the air



Vava Chagall and Andrei Voznesensky.

above him, and the Malevich who painted the famous "White on White" (now in the Museum of Modern Art in New York) there could be no compromise.

Nor did Chagall fare much better in the theatrical activities toward which Lunacharsky had specifically encouraged him. He had an innate sense of drama. Even

"The Window Looking Onto the Garden" of 1917 has a Chekhovian air that makes us wonder what will happen next, somewhere between the light and airy interior and the woodland beyond. Who will come toward the house with fateful tread, we ask ourselves? But Chagall isn't telling.

The noble colonnaded spaces of the Pushkin Museum were handsomely and variously filled. The cast for the late work of Chagall is the quintessence of theater. A painting like the "Homage to Gogol" in the Museum of Modern Art is the quintessence of theater. When Chagall was asked to work with some of the leading directors of the day, he had trouble integrating himself into their productions. Those who swore by Malevich expected a minutely simulated realism from stage designers, and Chagall was not the man for that. His was a pure, intense, inimitable vision, whether he was painting like "Jacob's Ladder" and "Cows Over Vitebsk." These might have been no more than recycling of themes first minted 50 or 60 years earlier, and Chagall might have looked like a man killed by adulation. But there was in their execution a firm and weighty quality that showed them to have been thought out afresh. They were luxuriant, but of flabbiness was not a trace. At the opening ceremonies the applauds were loud and long for Vava Chagall and for Andrei Voznesensky, but the true hero of the day was Chagall himself, who did not have to dream of levitating above the rooftops of the Pushkin Museum but would have been welcome to make it inside, through the big front door and up the red carpet in the pre-jet age.

Chagall might have seemed a colossus over its history of 300 great names. Adrienne Lecouvreur, Sarah Bernhardt, Mata Hari, and more recently, Rachel, Colette, and Moira Shearer. Sarah Bernhardt was brief and soon after her death was still to shine as the star of her tour, touring the world from Tokyo to Paris in its fold.

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Milder Mick Jagger

Continued from page 7

with the overdriven sizzle of the guitar amplifiers. On "Primitive Cool," the singing is varied in mood, approach and texture, and the mix puts the vocals squarely in the foreground.

Jagger was always skillful at creating an illusion of spontaneity and improvisation. Ostentatious, he can be quick-witted and inventive, but he was never the sort of singer who picks up a lyric sheet and sings the words in his own way. He studies a lyric, considering the persons behind the words, creating a character, then coming up with the sort of phrasing and vocal textures that seem appropriate.

The great exception to this, and one for which we had looked to the centenary show for the long-withheld evidence, was the Jewish Theater in Moscow. Even there, where Chagall might have seemed a colossus over its history of 300 great names, Adrienne Lecouvreur, Sarah Bernhardt, Mata Hari, and more recently, Rachel, Colette, was brief and soon after her death was still to shine as the star of her tour, touring the world from Tokyo to Paris in its fold.

Chagall's role in the history of the theater is no hollowed-out caricature. In the pre-jet age, he had the true hero of the day was Chagall himself, who did not have to dream of levitating above the rooftops of the Pushkin Museum but would have been welcome to make it inside, through the big front door and up the red carpet in the pre-jet age.

Chagall might have proved as interesting, and as durable, as the familiar one? That remains to be seen. At its best, "Primitive Cool" is distinctive, finely crafted pop music. But some of the songs, like "Cow Over Vitebsk," for example, are more personal," he said, with a disclaimer: "They're a long way from being autobiography."

In the song "Primitive Cool," the singer finds himself trying to answer some embarrassingly direct questions, posed by his children, or grandchildren. The children's voices seem innocent, mocking: "Did you walk cool in the '60s, dad?" Did you fight in the war? Did you chase all the whores on the rock-and-roll rumble? Did you break all the laws that were ready to crumble?" The singer can only answer, "Go check it out yourself — Cause I've had it playing teacher for today."

In "Throwaway," the album's catchiest song, with a melodic chorus and a Motown flavor, the singer says he "used to play the Casanova," but makes fun of an absorption in "cheap champagne, brief affairs and backstage love," because "a love like this is much too good to ever throw away."

And here's "Let's Work," a song in praise of the good old Protestant work ethic: "Don't waste your energy — On making enemies — Just take a deep breath and work your way up."

This is hardly the hedonistic party animal and prophet of apocalypse Jagger played to the hilt as a Rolling Stone. This singer appreciates home and hear

WEEKEND

The Comédie-Française Is Back

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

THIS Comédie-Française, phoenix fashion, has risen again, liberating itself from a long strike that plunged its red plush and gold auditorium into darkness last March. The Salle Richelieu reopened this week with a revue of Jorge Lavelli's *mise-en-scène* for Corneille's "Polyeucte."

The reopening followed a long strike by the stage mechanics, which was settled in June. First, the mechanics held up performances by lifting the curtain late and discontented spectators who sought ticket refunds had a long wait there, too. Then the union refused to allow any evening performances, allowing only matinees as a substitute. Ticket-holders who were unable to attend in the afternoons received refunds, which led to a large deficit in the government subsidy.

The acting company became impatient and proposed that they perform the new and popular productions under another roof. The Théâtre de la Porte Saint-Martin, where plays by Victor Hugo and Edmond Rostand had their premieres, was chosen and the shows went on, exiled from their home.

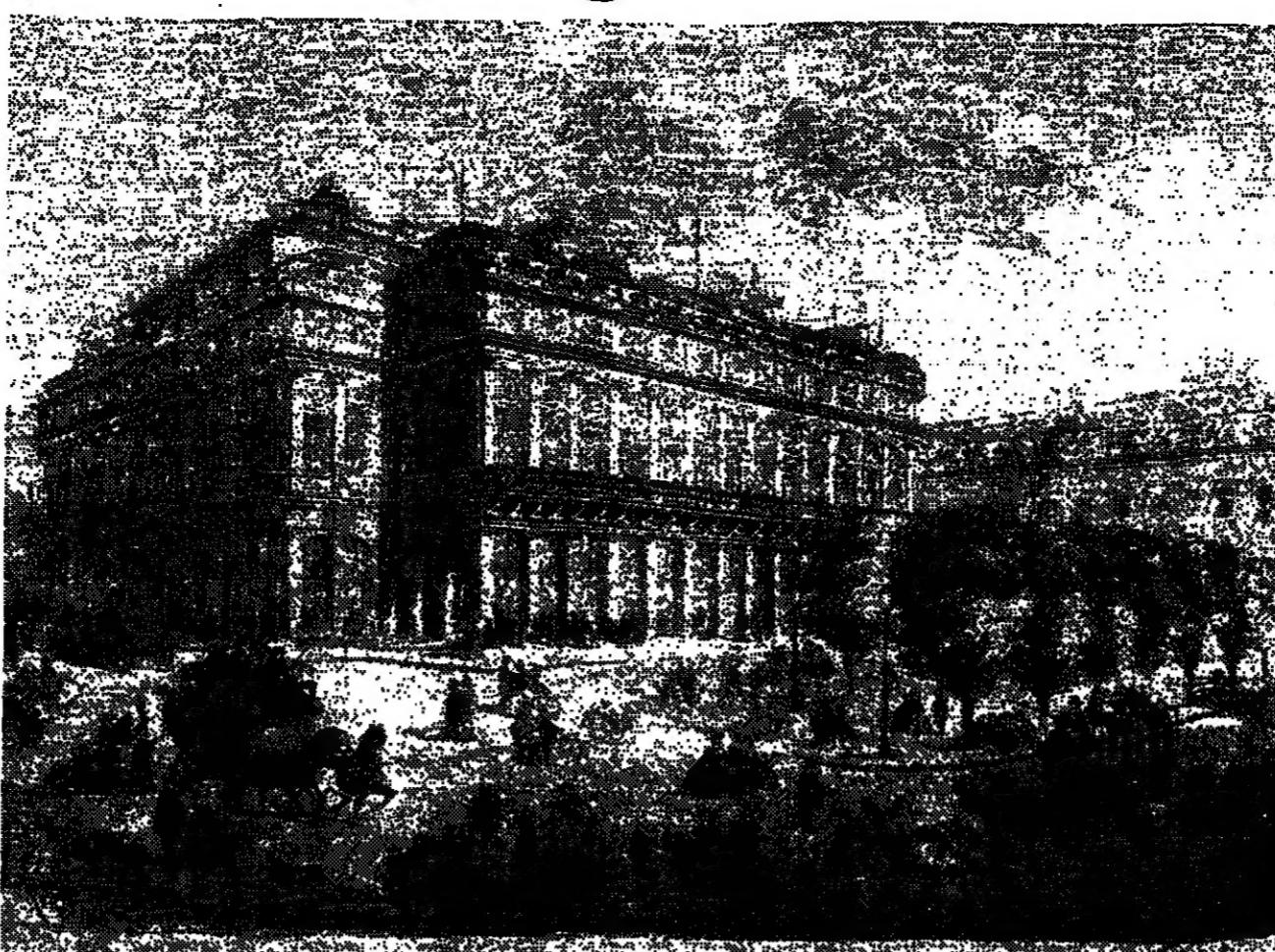
The House of Molière, as it is called, is resilient. Created in 1680 by a royal decree uniting the three theatrical troupes of Paris, it has survived the revolution of 1789, two empires, more revolutions, fire damage and two world wars.

"To find any parallel for the career of the Comédie-Française in our language and literature we should have to rely on the imagination," wrote the American author Brander Matthews toward the end of the last century. "If the Globe Theater has been worthily maintained from Shakespeare's death until now; if the best works of Shirley and Congreve and Farquhar and Sheridan and Goldsmith had been written for it; if Booth and Garrick and Siddons and Kemble and Keen had appeared on its stage; if our memory connected it with every masterpiece of drama, literature and acting — then we might form some idea of the position held by this theater."

The Comédie-Française's purpose is to present a play to its best advantage and never to sacrifice the whole to a part, however brilliant the part and its interpreter. In theater parlance this is the stock company style, with generally half a dozen excellent players in its fold.

On its roll call over its history of 300 years are great names: Adrienne Lecouvreur (she died in 1730 at the age of 32, and Scribe wrote a play about her tragic fate); Lekain, Mademoiselle Mars and Talma, Napoleon's protégé; and more recently, Sarah Bernhardt, and Mounet-Sully. Sarah Bernhardt's stay was brief and soon after her debut she departed to stime as the star of her own company, touring the world from Tokyo to Texas in the pre-*jet* age.

This national theater is no hallowed museum. It has played and continues to play a vital role in French affairs, artistic and political.



ical. Its auditorium has witnessed confrontations. In 1830 the premiere of Hugo's "Hernani" brought the battle of Romanticism and Classicism into the open. In 1930 the Surrealists at the first night of Jean Cocteau's "La Voix humaine" howled so loudly in protest that what was said on the stage became inaudible.

When Victorien Sardou's "Thermidor" was introduced into the repertory, objections were raised in the National Assembly about its picturing of the bloodletting of the Revolution. Georges Clemenceau then a deputy, took its defense. René Pichot's adoption of Shakespeare's "Coriolanus" was suspected of being a demonstration against the government, which had the Stavisky financial scandal on its hands. The director was dismissed for less majesty and the play was withdrawn as a menace to public safety. Soon afterward the government fell.

Jean Zay, minister of education during the Léon Blum regime (he was executed by the Vichy militia in 1944) selected the celebrated dramatist Edouard Bourdet as the theater's administrator and never had there been a more amusing one.

When an assistant announced that he was

going to lunch, Bourdet, a strict disciplinarian, reproved him.

"Only peasants lunch," he snapped. "A sandwich and a *gouffre* of Vittel will sustain you until dinner."

ON noon Bourdet vanished from his office — but not for lunch. He had been challenged to a duel by Henry Bernstein who was infuriated that his play "Judith" had been rejected. When Bourdet returned he crept quietly into a rehearsal in progress. His assistant, Pierre Dux, noticed his arm was bandaged and whispered to him, "Nothing serious, I trust?" "Don't let us interrupt the rehearsal," Bourdet said.

Another time, Bourdet thought it was time that an aging actress in the company be switched from ingenue roles to character parts. Learning this, she came to his office wrapped in a fur coat. Standing before his desk she removed the coat, and turned out to be wearing nothing underneath.

"Well, am I an old woman?" she asked.

Always gallant, Bourdet made no reply. He rang for his secretary and ordered the removal of his irate visitor.

Despite the darkness of the Occupation,

when the theater like other institutions was subject to anti-Jewish laws (the Nazi censors even demanded that the name of Pirandello's translator, Benjamin Crémieux, who had been deported, be stricken from the program), the Comédie-Française managed to turn out important productions.

Its production of "La Reine morte" introduced Henry de Montherlant as a dramatist.

He went on to write other plays, including his fascinating "Port-Royal," the story of the extinguishing of religious schism within a convent during Louis XIV's reign, a play so cherished by the Comédie-Française that a recording of its speeches has been placed beneath the marble of the foyer for posterity to rediscover.

Jean-Louis Barrault received permission from Paul Claudel to produce an edited version of Claudel's "Le Soulier de satin" in 1943.

The literary renaissance after the dark years encouraged André Gide to write again for the theater, and the postwar years brought a younger bunch of playwrights to the fore: Samuel Beckett, Eugène Ionesco, Jean Genet and Jacques Audiard all had their plays welcomed at the Française.



Left, the Comédie-Française in 1862. Above, a look inside the venerable institution.

There was an influx of young talents — among them Robert Hirsch, Jacques Charron and Jean Piat — to replace Marie Bell, Jean Louis Barrault and Madeleine Renaud, who left to act elsewhere. The newcomers assimilated the House of Molière in the master's comedies and those of Feydeau. Hirsch also had triumphs in dark dramas, as the hero of "Britannicus" and as Richard III.

Foreign directors were invited to participate on productions. Terry Hands arrived from London to stage Shakespeare; Otmar Kraus from Prague to stage Chekhov's "Sea Gull" and Giorgio Strehler from Italy to mount Carlo Goldoni's "Villeggiatura." Other guests included Michael Cacoyannis and Franco Zeffirelli. The national theater took on an international look.

Jean Le Poulin, the theater's current administrator, has prepared a program of novelty and wide range for the 1987-88 season.

There will be a new production of Jean Giraudoux's "La guerre de Troie n'aura pas lieu" to be directed by Raymond Giré. To honor the bicentenary of Maximilien's birth Jacques Rosny will present a double bill of "Les Leges" and "Le Jeu de l'amour et du hasard."

Renaming in the 1987-88 repertory will be the theater's hit of last season, "A Midsummer Night's Dream" with tango music and dance; Racine's "Esther," which Françoise Sagan directed; Jean-Luc Bonté's production of "Le Bourgeois gentilhomme"; a revival of Lessing's "Turcaret" and a fresh staging of "Les Femmes savantes."

For the reopening, the theater has a new, Modernist curtain by Olivier Debré, which was exhibited at a ceremony prior to the season's premiere held by Culture Minister François Léotard.

Ilder Mick Jag

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

DENMARK

Antonia Åstrand, 60 works from the period 1939-48.

■Grand Palais (tel: 42.61.54.10)

— To Jan. 29: Pre-Colombian Art of Mexico: 300 objects in gold, pottery and stone from national collections in Mexico and 21 museums in Europe and the U.S.

ENGLAND

■Grand Palais (tel: 42.61.54.10)

— To Jan. 29: Pre-Colombian Art of Mexico: 300 objects in gold, pottery and stone from national collections in Mexico and 21 museums in Europe and the U.S.

LONDON:

■Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41).

— To Oct. 18: The Image of London: views of London from 1550-1918 by artists foreign to the British Isles, including Rembrandt, Canaletto, Fusaro, Whistler, Moore.

■Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08)

— To Sept. 27: 140 drawings by French Surrealist artist André Masson done between 1922-1974.

— To Sept. 27: Gilbert and George Pictures 1982-1986.

■Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52)

— To Oct. 25: Master Drawings from the Ian Woodner Collection. Over 100 drawings from the early Renaissance to the Impressionists.

■Royal Festival Hall (tel: 833.27.44)

— Sept. 22-Oct. 18: Star Choices From the Arts Council Collection. Selections from Britain's largest collection of contemporary art.

■National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, (tel: 858.44.22)

— To Oct. 25: Masters of the Sea: watercolors with a maritime theme by British artists 1650-1930.

■Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71)

— To Jan. 31: 100 photographs of Britain's royal family by Cecil Beaton taken between 1939-1970.

FRANCE

■Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33)

— To Oct. 11: Drawings by French poet, actor and director

GERMANY

loan exhibition of 119 objects and artifacts from the Ukraine, 8th c. B.C. to 8th c. A.D.

VENICE:

■Martin Gropius-Bau (tel: 21.22.21.22)

— To Nov. 22: Berlin-Berlin: The central exhibition of the city's 750th anniversary celebrations: 4000 books, art works, documents and artifacts relating to Berlin's history.

— To Nov. 22: The City and I: Berlin and its inhabitants reflected in 20th century German art.

■Berlin Museum (tel: 25.86.1)

— Sept. 19-Nov. 1: Berlin in painting from the 17th century to the present.

■COLOGNE:

■Joseph-Haubrich-Kunsthalle (tel: 22.23.35)

— To Nov. 8: Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec (1864-1901): the artist's collected graphic work.

■Musée du Louvre (tel: 42.60.39.26)

— To Oct. 5: 14th and 15th century Italian primitive paintings from the Fesch Museum in Ajaccio, Corsica.

■Musée Galerie de la Seita (tel: 45.55.91.50)

— To Sept. 12: Photographs by Emile Zola: 200 pictures taken between 1888 and 1902.

■Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (tel: 46.33.90.36)

— To Sept. 20: A 50th anniversary commemoration of the 1937 Paris world's fair. L'Exposition internationale des arts et techniques dans la vie moderne.

— To Sept. 20: L'Art Indépendant 1895-1937: a partial recreation of the 1937 exhibition of the same title: 350 works by Picasso, Modigliani, Chirico, Rousseau, Matisse and others.

■MUSÉE FRIDERICIANUM.

— To Sept. 20: Documents & contemporary art fair includes works by 200 artists — design and architecture, painting, electronic music and video art.

■MUNICH:

■Elisabeth Kinst (tel: 22.26.51)

— To Oct. 4: Gold and Power: Spain in the New World. Art and artifacts from Spanish-American on loan from the Museum of America in Madrid.

■MUSÉE DE LA VIEILLE CHARITÉ (tel: 91.31.66.22)

— To Sept. 27: Le Corbusier and the Mediterranean: drawings, photographs and notes documenting Le Corbusier's Mediterranean travels.

ITALY

■FLORENCE:

■Palazzo Medici-Riccardi (tel: 55.27.60)

— To Sept. 27: Gold from Kiev.

THE NETHERLANDS

■AMSTERDAM:

■Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21)

— To Sept. 27: James Ensor (1860-1949): 140 drawings and prints and six large-scale paintings by the Belgian artist.

THE HAGUE:

■Gemeentemuseum (tel: 70.51.41.81)

— To Nov. 22: The Spiritual in Art: the influence of spiritual and mystical movements on abstract painting 1890-1985. Some 250 works including paintings by Kandinsky, Kupka, Malevich, Mondrian.

SWITZERLAND

■BASEL:

■Kunstmuseum (tel: 22.08.28)

— To Sept. 27: Dutch Paintings of the 17th Century: works from the Principality of Liechtenstein and Swiss collections.

■LAUSANNE:

■Fondation de L'Hermitage (tel: 021.20.50.01)

— To Oct. 18: René Magritte: a retrospective of over 200 paintings, half of which never before shown in public.

■LUGANO:

■Villa Favazza (tel: (091) 521.741)

— To Nov. 15: 40 Impressionist and Post-Impressionist paintings lent by the Hermitage in Leningrad and the Pushkin Museum in Moscow, with works by Cézanne, Gauguin, Matisse, Renoir, Monet, Picasso.

DOONESBURY

OKAY, LET'S JUST SAY FOR THE SIDE ARGUMENT THAT A TRUMP CANDIDACY WAS IN THE CARDS.

WHAT SORT OF AGENDA WOULD DONALD TRUMP SET? GOOD QUESTION!

COULD I HAVE THE FIRST GRAPHIC, PLEASE?

JOE ONE: A WHITE HOUSE WE CAN BE PROUD OF.

Try it - You'll love it!
Business Tariff
TOMORROW

What makes our world so fascinating is that continuously there are novel and creative ideas spurring people to leave old ways and try out something new.

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NYSE Most Actives									
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per C.	Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Chg.
CHICP	5285	501	517	-1	-2%				
IBM	2029	195	195	-1	-1%				
AT&T	1742	47	44	+1	+2%				
GEICO	1678	104	104	-1	-1%				
Carter's	1678	204	204	-1	-1%				
Philip Morris	1578	404	404	-1	-1%				
Stamps	1578	317	317	-1	-1%				
SFSOP	1578	224	224	-1	-1%				
Chemco	1578	177	177	-1	-1%				
General Mills	1578	177	177	-1	-1%				
Wawa	1578	101	101	-1	-1%				
Ford Motor	1578	691	691	-1	-1%				

Market Sales									
NYSE	4.0 M. volume	22,292,240	4.0 M. volume	10,000,000	4.0 M. volume	12,120,000	4.0 M. volume	15,420,000	4.0 M. volume
Amer. Rev. com. chgs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Amex adv. com. chgs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
OTC adv. 4.0 M. volume	141,000,000	141,000,000	141,000,000	141,000,000	141,000,000	141,000,000	141,000,000	141,000,000	141,000,000
OTC adv. 4.0 M. volume	141,000,000	141,000,000	141,000,000	141,000,000	141,000,000	141,000,000	141,000,000	141,000,000	141,000,000
NYSE volume down	66,796,102	66,796,102	66,796,102	66,796,102	66,796,102	66,796,102	66,796,102	66,796,102	66,796,102
Amex volume up	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
OTC volume up	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
NYSE volume down	66,796,102	66,796,102	66,796,102	66,796,102	66,796,102	66,796,102	66,796,102	66,796,102	66,796,102

NYSE Diary									
Class	Prev.	Buy	Sales	Chg.	Per C.	Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Chg.
Advanced	567	265,704	448,441	1,028	+1.0%				
Declined	485	277,200	457,000	1,022	+1.0%				
Unchanged	495	351,244	448,447	1,024	+1.0%				
Total Issues	1,971	892,148	1,024,889	1,024	+1.0%				
New Highs	1,010	1,010	1,010	1,010	+1.0%				
New Lows	1,010	1,010	1,010	1,010	+1.0%				

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.									
Sept. 14	Buy	Sales	Chg.	Per C.	Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Chg.	Chg.
Open	265,704	448,441	1,028	+1.0%					
High	265,704	448,441	1,028	+1.0%					
Low	265,704	448,441	1,028	+1.0%					
Last	265,704	448,441	1,028	+1.0%					
Chg.	265,704	448,441	1,028	+1.0%					
Included in the sales figure									

NYSE Index									
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Per C.	Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	New Highs	New Lows
Composite	176.23	175.60	174.64	-0.50	-0.3%				
Transportation	177.00	176.50	175.80	-0.50	-0.3%				
Utilities	175.68	175.00	175.25	+0.50	+0.3%				
Finance	172.00	171.50	171.25	+0.25	+0.2%				
Industrial	171.00	170.50	170.25	+0.25	+0.2%				
Services	170.00	169.50	169.25	+0.25	+0.2%				
Consumer Goods	169.00	168.50	168.25	+0.25	+0.2%				
Food & Beverage	168.00	167.50	167.25	+0.25	+0.2%				
Automobiles	167.00	166.50	166.25	+0.25	+0.2%				
Electronics	166.00	165.50	165.25	+0.25	+0.2%				
Chemical	165.00	164.50	164.25	+0.25	+0.2%				
Textiles	164.00	163.50	163.25	+0.25	+0.2%				
Leather	163.00	162.50	162.25	+0.25	+0.2%				
Plastics	162.00	161.50	161.25	+0.25	+0.2%				
Rubber	161.00	160.50	160.25	+0.25	+0.2%				
Metals	160.00	159.50	159.25	+0.25	+0.2%				
Leather Goods	159.00	158.50	158.25	+0.25	+0.2%				
Automobile Parts	158.00	157.50	157.25	+0.25	+0.2%				
Automobiles	157.00	156.50	156.25	+0.25	+0.2%				
Automobile Components	156.00	155.50	155.25	+0.25	+0.2%				
Automobile Parts	155.00	154.50	154.25	+0.25	+0.2%				
Automobiles	154.00	153.50	153.25	+0.25	+0.2%				
Automobile Components	153.00	152.50	152.25	+0.25	+0.2%				
Automobile Parts	152.00	151.50	151.25	+0.25	+0.2%				
Automobiles	151.00	150.50	150.25	+0.25	+0.2%				
Automobile Components	150.00	149.50	149.25	+0.25	+0.2%				
Automobile Parts	149.00	148.50	148.25	+0.25	+0.2%				
Automobiles	148.00	147.50	147.25	+0.25	+0.2%				
Automobile Components	147.00	146.50	146.25	+0.25	+0.2%				
Automobile Parts	146.00	145.50	145.25	+0.25	+0.2%				
Automobiles	145.00	144.50	144.25	+0.25	+0.2%				
Automobile Components	144.00	143.50	143.25	+0.25	+0.2%				
Automobile Parts	143.00	142.50	142.25	+0.25					

Why do we need to fly to 43 destinations across 5 continents?



FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1987

WALL STREET WATCH

Stocking Up on Bargains At the Grocery Chains

By VARTANIC G. VARTAN

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Most money managers have ignored grocery-chain stocks in the current bull market. As one Wall Street analyst observed on Tuesday: "It's hard to put sex appeal into a sack of potatoes." But in what might appear to be a numbers group with low profit margins, some issues have performed handsomely.

The Class B shares of Food Lion Inc., a regional chain in the Southeast, sold for as little as \$2 in 1982. On Wednesday they closed at \$42.25 in over-the-counter trading. And Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. — probably the best-known name in the industry — has seen the price of its shares double on the New York Stock Exchange in the last 52 weeks. A&P closed Wednesday at \$40.75.

Shares of Weis Markets Inc., whose supermarkets are mainly in central Pennsylvania, hit a record high of \$41.25 on Monday, up some 300 cents in the last six years.

"Albertson's Inc. is my favorite in the group," said Susan C. Schmierer of Prudential-Bache Securities. This fast-growing Idaho-based chain provided a positive earnings surprise recently. It reported that earnings for the quarter ended July 31 jumped to 86 cents a share, from 69 cents a year earlier. The company earned \$3 a share for the fiscal year ended Jan. 31, 1987. Ms. Schmierer estimates profits at \$3.60 in fiscal 1988 and at \$4.20 the following year. These figures will be adjusted when a 2-for-1 stock split takes effect on Oct. 5.

On Wednesday Albertson's edged ahead 12.5 cents, to \$42.875. In the last 52 weeks, its price ranged between \$41 and \$45.125. The stock recently sold at a 20 percent discount to the general market.

Ms. Schmierer said that Albertson's stock could rise as high as \$50 a share over the next 12 months.

AS A GROUP, grocery chains are far from immune from intense price competition and other pressures. Winn-Dixie Stores Inc., for example, actually saw its profits drop in the latest fiscal year, reflecting competition in its Florida stores and depressed conditions in Texas and Louisiana.

The more successful companies have often prospered by pruning costs, hammering out advantageous labor contracts, adding service departments, and combining drugstore operations with their traditional merchandise.

But the battle for the consumer's wallet continues, according to Sandra Grossfield, of the Value Line Investment Survey.

"Increasingly, supermarkets find themselves competing not only with each other, but also with restaurants for the food dollar," she said. "While amounts spent for food are constantly shrinking as a proportion of total consumer expenditures, the percentage of that smaller figure spent at restaurants is growing at the expense of food at home."

One strategy for supermarkets, she added, "is to go head to head with fast-food restaurants by selling more prepared items." One industry leader even envisions the supermarket's eventually becoming a "surrogate homemaker," she said.

Value Line monitors 1,700 stocks and each week it selects 100 companies showing the best prospects for outperforming the market over the next 12 months. No less than five grocery stocks are top-rated choices. These are Albertson's, Food Lion, A&P, Weis Markets and Hannaford Brothers.

Food Lion has been one of the industry's big success stories. Marilyn Royce, another Value Line analyst, said that the company was "incredibly good at controlling costs." It earned 39 cents a share last year, and Ms. Royce estimates profits at 50 cents this year, at 65 cents in 1988.

Both Food Lion and A&P are controlled by European companies. "The Europeans understand food," one analyst said.

Currency Rates

Sept. 17									
Cross Rates		U.S. Dollars		Pounds		F.F.		H.L.	
Amsterdam	1.2844	1.3757	1.1728	0.5274	0.5189	5.422	—	1.287	1.287
Buenos Aires	27.0250	26.5000	26.5000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	—	26.5000	26.5000
London (L)	1.4407	—	1.3794	0.9464	0.9464	2.070	3.000	—	—
Milan	1.31129	1.31520	1.31520	1.31520	1.31520	21.645	—	1.31520	1.31520
New York (N.Y.)	1.4407	1.4407	1.4407	1.4407	1.4407	21.645	—	1.4407	1.4407
Paris	4.0000	—	3.3285	1.3785	1.3785	23.805	31.700	—	—
Tokyo	14.385	14.385	14.385	14.385	14.385	22.047	31.700	14.385	14.385
Paris	1.3084	2.0705	2.0705	1.3084	1.3084	2.0705	—	1.3084	1.3084
Tokyo	2.0705	1.3084	1.3084	2.0705	2.0705	—	—	2.0705	2.0705
Paris	1.3084	2.0705	2.0705	1.3084	1.3084	2.0705	—	1.3084	1.3084
Tokyo	2.0705	1.3084	1.3084	2.0705	2.0705	—	—	2.0705	2.0705
London (L)	1.31129	1.31520	1.31520	1.31520	1.31520	21.645	—	1.31520	1.31520
New York (N.Y.)	1.4407	1.4407	1.4407	1.4407	1.4407	21.645	—	1.4407	1.4407
Paris	4.0000	—	3.3285	1.3785	1.3785	23.805	31.700	—	—
Tokyo	14.385	14.385	14.385	14.385	14.385	22.047	31.700	14.385	14.385
Paris	1.3084	2.0705	2.0705	1.3084	1.3084	2.0705	—	1.3084	1.3084
Tokyo	2.0705	1.3084	1.3084	2.0705	2.0705	—	—	2.0705	2.0705
Paris	1.3084	2.0705	2.0705	1.3084	1.3084	2.0705	—	1.3084	1.3084
Tokyo	2.0705	1.3084	1.3084	2.0705	2.0705	—	—	2.0705	2.0705
London (L)	1.31129	1.31520	1.31520	1.31520	1.31520	21.645	—	1.31520	1.31520
New York (N.Y.)	1.4407	1.4407	1.4407	1.4407	1.4407	21.645	—	1.4407	1.4407
Paris	4.0000	—	3.3285	1.3785	1.3785	23.805	31.700	—	—
Tokyo	14.385	14.385	14.385	14.385	14.385	22.047	31.700	14.385	14.385
Paris	1.3084	2.0705	2.0705	1.3084	1.3084	2.0705	—	1.3084	1.3084
Tokyo	2.0705	1.3084	1.3084	2.0705	2.0705	—	—	2.0705	2.0705
London (L)	1.31129	1.31520	1.31520	1.31520	1.31520	21.645	—	1.31520	1.31520
New York (N.Y.)	1.4407	1.4407	1.4407	1.4407	1.4407	21.645	—	1.4407	1.4407
Paris	4.0000	—	3.3285	1.3785	1.3785	23.805	31.700	—	—
Tokyo	14.385	14.385	14.385	14.385	14.385	22.047	31.700	14.385	14.385
Paris	1.3084	2.0705	2.0705	1.3084	1.3084	2.0705	—	1.3084	1.3084
Tokyo	2.0705	1.3084	1.3084	2.0705	2.0705	—	—	2.0705	2.0705
London (L)	1.31129	1.31520	1.31520	1.31520	1.31520	21.645	—	1.31520	1.31520
New York (N.Y.)	1.4407	1.4407	1.4407	1.4407	1.4407	21.645	—	1.4407	1.4407
Paris	4.0000	—	3.3285	1.3785	1.3785	23.805	31.700	—	—
Tokyo	14.385	14.385	14.385	14.385	14.385	22.047	31.700	14.385	14.385
Paris	1.3084	2.0705	2.0705	1.3084	1.3084	2.0705	—	1.3084	1.3084
Tokyo	2.0705	1.3084	1.3084	2.0705	2.0705	—	—	2.0705	2.0705
London (L)	1.31129	1.31520	1.31520	1.31520	1.31520	21.645	—	1.31520	1.31520
New York (N.Y.)	1.4407	1.4407	1.4407	1.4407	1.4407	21.645	—	1.4407	1.4407
Paris	4.0000	—	3.3285	1.3785	1.3785	23.805	31.700	—	—
Tokyo	14.385	14.385	14.385	14.385	14.385	22.047	31.700	14.385	14.385
Paris	1.3084	2.0705	2.0705	1.3084	1.3084	2.0705	—	1.3084	1.3084
Tokyo	2.0705	1.3084	1.3084	2.0705	2.0705	—	—	2.0705	2.0705
London (L)	1.31129	1.31520	1.31520	1.31520	1.31520	21.645	—	1.31520	1.31520
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Paris	1.3084	2.0705	2.0705	1.3084	1.3084	2.0705	—	1.3084	1.3084
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Paris	1.3084	2.0705	2.0705	1.3084	1.3084	2.0705	—	1.3084	1.3084</

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Guinness Will Acquire Schenley Inc. From Riklis for \$480 Million

By Warren Geltler

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Guinness PLC said Thursday it had agreed to acquire Schenley Industries Inc., a U.S. beverage distributor, from Rapid American Corp. for \$480 million.

Schenley, based in New York, distributes Guinness's Dewar's White Label Scotch whisky and Gordon's gin in the United States.

Michael Julien, Guinness's finance director, said, "This makes sense strategically for us to own the company that distributes our top-selling brands in the United States."

Rapid American Corp., a conglomerate, is headed by Meaduhel Riklis, a U.S. businessman.

Meanwhile, Guinness, the huge British beverages group, reported Thursday a sharp increase in first-half pretax profit to £151 million (\$248.5 million) from £80 million a

year earlier. Group sales increased 29 percent to £1.21 billion in the first half, from £1.02 billion a year earlier, the company said.

Guinness said it would finance its takeover of Schenley through its own resources.

Last year, Rapid-American bought some \$90 million worth of Guinness shares during the British company's contested bid for the whisky producer Distillers Co.

Rapid's purchases were reported to have helped Guinness clinch its successful £2.7 billion takeover.

However, a bitter dispute developed between Guinness and Rapid-American Corp. that has now ended by the Schenley acquisition.

The dispute involved the fact that prior to the Guinness takeover of Distillers, Schenley had exclusive rights to distribute, on renewable three-year contracts, Distiller's popular Dewar's scotch in the United States.

But in November, Schenley obtained even longer-term distribution rights for Dewar's, as well as the Dewar's trademark. Those moves touched off a controversy between Guinness's new management and the Riklis group.

Guinness said earlier this year that an American attorney, Thomas J. Ward, was largely responsible for the renegotiation of the Schenley contract after the Guinness takeover of Distillers was completed. Mr. Ward was a legal adviser to Guinness during the buyout.

Guinness dismissed Mr. Ward, in addition to several senior executives, in January following the start of a British government investigation into the company's acquisition of Distillers. The company charged at the time that Mr. Ward and others had acted without full board approval on several occasions.

Guinness said that Schenley expected to post a pretax profit of \$65 million on sales in excess of \$300 million in its current fiscal year ending Jan. 31.

Crownx Ending Acquisition Plan

Reuters

TORONTO — Crownx Inc. said Thursday it would not proceed with its \$289 million (\$476 million) offer to buy the wholesale broking division of Mercantile House Holdings PLC.

The company said its decision was prompted by Thursday's ruling from the Britain's mergers panel, which said Mercantile need not hold a shareholder meeting to consider an earlier bid for the division from Quadrax Holdings Ltd.

Crownx had offered to pay \$280 million to British & Commonwealth Holdings PLC, which is acquiring all of Mercantile and \$9 million to Mercantile's shareholders. B&C and Quadrax have agreed to divide Mercantile's assets.

Owens-Illinois to Acquire Container Maker

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Brockway Inc. did Thursday that it had agreed to be acquired by Owens-Illinois Inc. for about \$744 million.

If approved by Brockway's board, the merger would join two of the major U.S. container makers.

Brockway, based in Jacksonville, Ohio, said that under terms of a merger Owens-Illinois would pay \$60 for each of Brockway's estimated 12.4 million common shares outstanding.

Owens-Illinois, based in Toledo,

Ohio, was taken private earlier this year in a \$3.66 billion leveraged buyout led by the investment firm of Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co.

Brockway's board was to hold a special meeting Thursday to decide whether to approve the merger.

After a delayed opening, Brockway shares soared \$1.50 apiece to close at \$58.375 in heavy trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

If approved, Owens-Illinois would begin the \$60 a share offer, subject to sufficient financing being obtained and at least two-thirds

of Brockway's shares being tendered.

Brockway is to grant Owens-Illinois a "lockup option" to acquire 2.3 million shares, or about 18.5 percent of its shares outstanding, for \$60 a share.

Brockway also agreed that it would pay Owens-Illinois \$7.5 million and expenses in the event that a third party acquired Brockway, a provision commonly known as a "breakup fee" intended to discourage competing bidders.

London — Individuals buying shares in the government's £7.5 billion (£12.3 billion) British Petroleum Co. issue will be entitled to one bonus share for every 10 shares purchased if they are held for three years, it was announced Thursday.

N.R. Rothchild & Sons Ltd., the government's advisers for the issue, said that a maximum of 150 bonus shares would be allowed per individual investor. The bonus shares will not be available to existing BP shareholders who subscribe for shares under preferential terms.

The share offer, expected in late October, would be the British government's biggest assets sale yet. The issue will consist of its remaining 31.5 percent stake in BP, plus new shares to raise about £1.5 billion for the company.

Industry sources said that the bonus shares were part of a strategy to attract small investors.

BP's shares rose \$2 to close at \$74.125 in early trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

George Friesen, an oil analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds Inc., said that the announcement of a bonus "increases the incentive to buy now," for investors abroad, "because the shares may get more expensive as the offering approaches."

The advisory statement said that the minimum investment in the BP issue would be about £250.

Heileman Board Rejects Buyout

The Associated Press

MADISON, Wisconsin — G. Heileman Brewing Co. said Thursday that it had rejected a \$1.01 billion buyout offer from Alm Bond, the Austrian businessman.

Heileman said its board of directors, which met Wednesday, unanimously recommended its shareholders reject the \$38-a-share offer from Bond Corp. Addings as inadequate. However, company indicated it was willing to meet with Bond Corp. and add further new proposals.

A statement came a day after Wisconsin Legislature approved two anti-takeover bills in a special session called following Mr. Bond's ouster. Shares of Heileman closed Thursday at \$41.375, \$1.375, in trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Visa's 'Super-Smart' Cards Are to Be Tested in Japan

TOKYO — Visa International will test a "super-smart" card among 2,000 Japanese Visa cardholders next April, the company said Thursday.

The card, which Visa developed with Toshiba Corp., combines a microcomputer chip and a calculator-like keyboard for credit, current and savings accounts and other functions.

Steven Norris, marketing director for Visa International Asia Pacific, said it was hoped cardholders would be able to use the card with special telephones designed to read the cards for shopping transactions, including airline reservations. Eventually, he said, cardholders may even be able to buy and sell stocks using the card.

Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. has developed a special telephone for such uses, Mr. Norris said.

Existing "smart" cards contain a microcomputer and a computer memory chip. But unlike those cards the "super-smart" version can work off-line as a self-contained unit. "It's really a very small personal computer," Mr. Norris said. The cards have a tiny keyboard and a liquid crystal display panel and are powered by a lithium battery.

Peter Wolff, an analyst with Prudential Bache Securities, said the cards could give consumers "access to a lot more services in a more convenient manner."

Turkey Awards Plant Orders

Reuters

ANKARA — Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said Friday that Turkey had awarded contracts for thermal power plants, each at more than \$1 billion. The contracts were awarded after nearly two years of negotiations.

A consortium that includes Mitsubishi Corp., Chiyoda Electric Corp., Chiyoda & Electric Power Co. of Japan, IEC Control Services Pte. of Singapore and Tuncar of Turkey are to build a plant at Yumurtak on the northwestern town of Tekirdag.

Mr. Ozal said that the three groups of contractors initially would operate the plants. The government guaranteed only that it would buy the electricity.

Sixty percent of the financing will be secured through Erzincan credits, 20 percent through equity and 20 percent through short-term credits, he said.

the northwestern town of Tekirdag.

Mitsubishi Corp. and Hitachi Ltd. of Japan and Alstec of Turkey will build the plant at Yumurtak.

Turkey reserved the right to approach two other competing groups headed by BBC Brown Boveri & Compagnie of Switzerland and Alsthom-Atlantique of France, should awards go to the winning consortium fall through.

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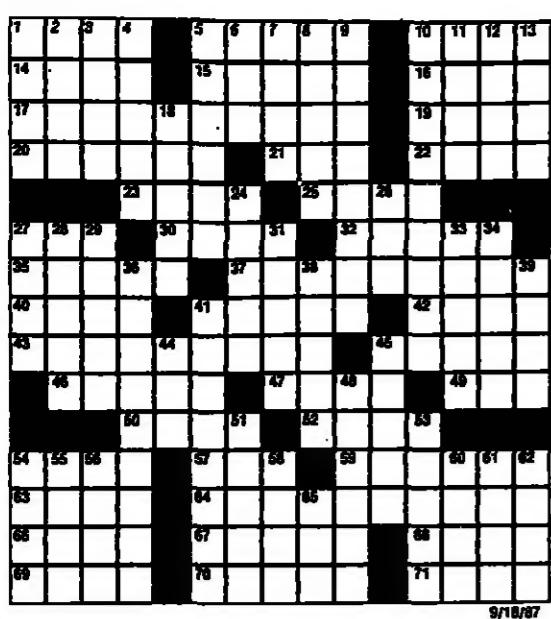
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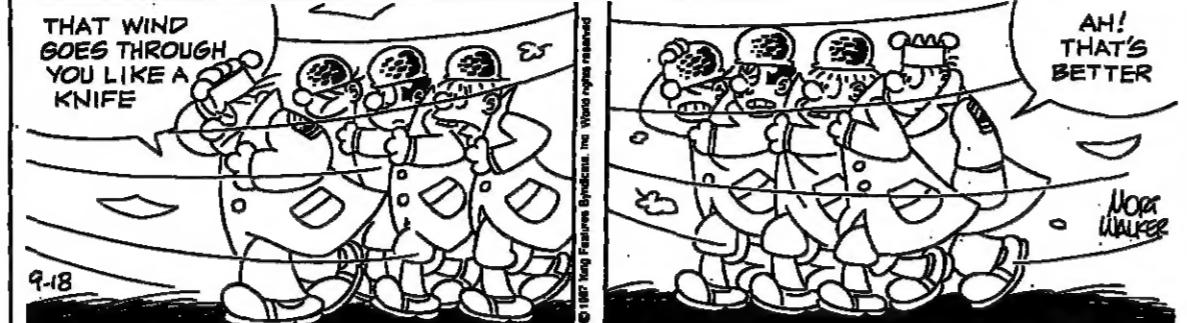
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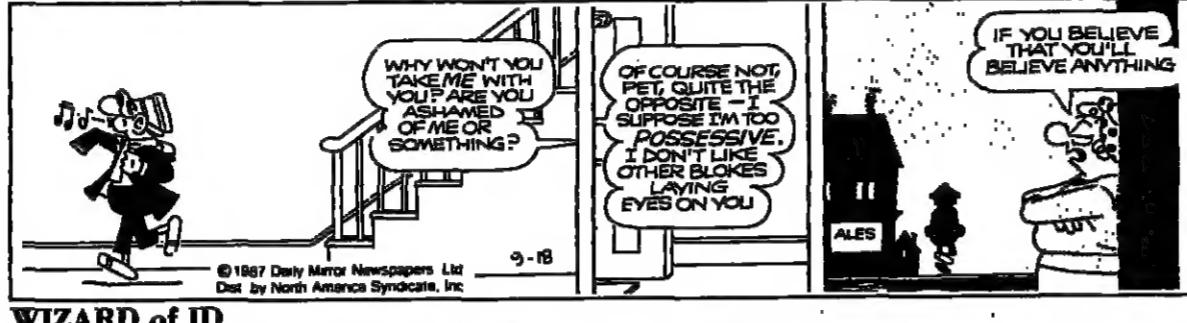
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BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



ACROSS

- 1 "Gypsy Girl"
- 4 Painter
- 5 Instrument for
- 10 Japanese
- 11 Prime
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- 14 Auricular
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- 18 Its capital was
- 17 Child's wish
- 19 Case receipts
- 20 Beginning
- 21 Grunter's
- grunt
- 22 Uniform
- 23 Vehicle for
- Hildgarner
- 25 Israeli round
- dance
- 27 Thick head of
- hair
- 30 Printer's
- direction
- 32 Worn away
- 35 Type of clay
- 37 Political
- upheaval
- 40 Bog
- 41 Heavyweight
- 42 Liston
- 43 Bishop
- 44 Desmond
- 45 Nude
- 46 Closet wood

DOWN

- 1 Tramp
- 2 On the crown
- 3 Calling
- 4 Reside
- 5 Curiously
- 6 Punch, for one
- 7 Graph ending
- 8 Aleutian island
- 9 Paddock sound
- 10 Study of pronunciation
- 11 Private chat
- 12 Kingly Norse name
- 13 Bluff
- 14 Public announcer
- 15 Egyptian dancing girl
- 16 Soccer great
- 17 Passage
- 18 Waggon tongue
- 19 Indian ceremony
- 20 Refrain syllable
- 21 Fall guy
- 22 Bright
- 23 Utter disdain
- 24 Middle East's Heights
- 25 Frame device
- 26 Wheel spindle
- 27 Passion
- 28 Discharge
- 29 Tall bulrush
- 30 Austen novel
- 31 Get in return
- 32 Like some hallways
- 33 Musical composition
- 34 City in Brazil
- 35 Gracious act
- 36 Like some
- 37 Some
- 38 Like some
- 39 Race track
- 40 Plains Indian
- 41 Plain Indian ceremony
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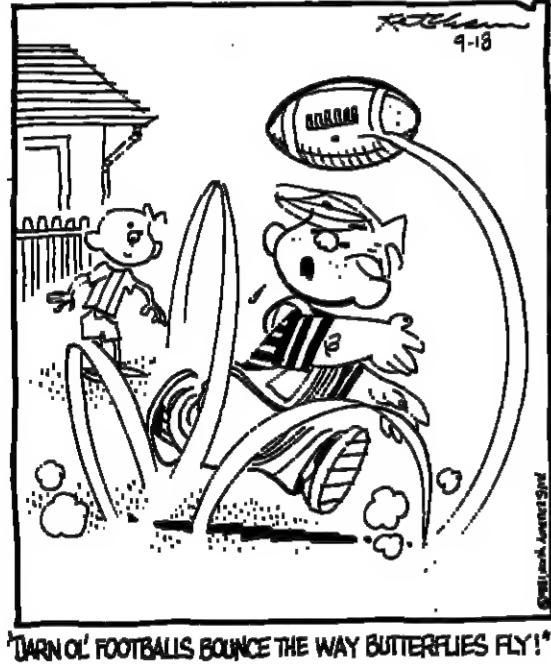
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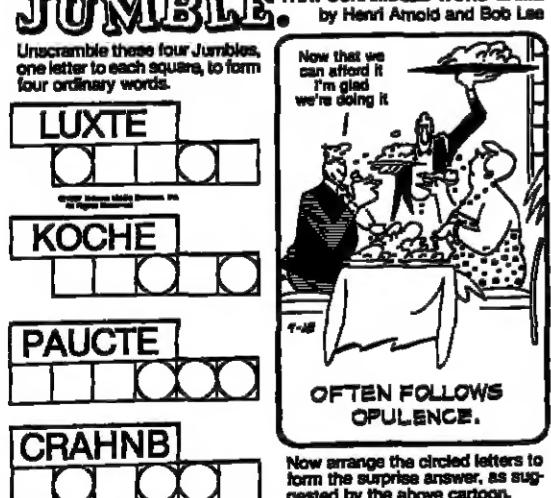
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DENNIS THE MENACE



"TORN' O' FOOTBALLS BOUNCE THE WAY BUTTERFLIES FLY!"



Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LUXTE

KOCHE

PAUCTE

CRAHNB

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterdays Jumble: IRATE CREEK GENIUS MEDLEY

Answer: A hypochondriac suffers in a hundred ways, but none in this—SILENCE

WEATHER

EUROPE

ASIA

AFRICA

LATIN AMERICA

NORTH AMERICA

MIDDLE EAST

OCEANIA

South America

Australia

New Zealand

Antarctica

Antarctic

Arctic

Desert

Mountain

Volcano

Wastewater

Zoic

Cloudy

Rain

Snow

Wind

Clouds

Thunderstorms

Lightning

Wind

Clouds

Samaranch Asks To Meet Gorbachev On Korean Games

The Associated Press

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — The head of the International Olympic Committee said Thursday that he wanted to meet the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, to discuss North Korea's demands to co-host the 1988 Summer Games.

Meanwhile, South Korea's Olympic chief ruled out the possibility of direct talks with the North on the co-host issue.

The statements by Juan Antonio Samaranch, the IOC president, and Kim Chang-ha, the South Korean Olympic Committee president, came as the IOC sent invitations to 167 national Olympic committees, one year to the day before the Games are to open in Seoul.

"The International Olympic Committee has the honor to invite the committees to participate in the Games of the XXIV Olympiad, which will take place at Seoul from 17 September to 2 October, 1988," the invitation, signed by Samaranch, said.

Also contained in the large white envelopes, to be dispatched by carrier and air mail, were reply cards and a letter from Samaranch noting that negotiations were being conducted with North Korea that might result in some events of the Games being moved to Pyongyang.

At a ceremony intended to place some distance between the Games and world politics, Samaranch prominently mentioned the Korean dispute and said the IOC was willing to keep negotiating with the North.

"We have not yet reached a final agreement, but the ceremony today should not be misinterpreted as meaning there will not be one," he said in his speech. "I can assure you that the IOC will always keep the door open until the very last moment, as we should be more than pleased to see all 167 NOCs of the world taking part in these historical Olympic Games."

The IOC has conducted four rounds of talks between North and South, offering Pyongyang a five-sport package. The North has refused to accept it, calling for more joint talks with the IOC and direct negotiations with the South.

But Kim said after the invitations were issued that direct talks were out of the question. "We will not meet without the IOC," he said.

Kim said his response would be sent to North Korea when he returned to Seoul over the weekend.

Samaranch sent a letter to North Korean Olympic Committee president Kim Yu-sun Thursday, saying again he had rejected the North's repeated requests to postpone the issuance of invitations and hold a fifth round of joint talks without first accepting the five-sport package.

He also reiterated that the IOC would hold bilateral talks with the North on Oct. 7 if the North accepted the July plan by them.

After the ceremony Samaranch described the letter only as "friendly, very friendly," then said, "Only one thing must be clear: The IOC is making proposals. The North Koreans must accept. The North Koreans must not make proposals."

The IOC president said that he wanted to meet with Gorbachev sometime in early 1988 and hopefully before Jan. 17, the last day for North Korea and other national committees to tell the IOC whether they will send teams to Seoul.

North Korea has threatened to boycott the Games unless its demands to co-host them are met. In late 1984, after the Soviet Union and most of its allies had stayed away from the Los Angeles Olympics, the IOC decided to take over the invitation issuance from the local organizing committee in an effort to avoid future boycotts.

Samaranch has said he would not object to direct talks, but the decision is Seoul's to make.

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OBSERVER**The Martians Are Here!**

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — As everybody now knows, the CBS television network went black for six minutes last Friday evening during a confrontation between Dan Rather and the sports department about which came first, the tennis or the news.

Millions were terrified. In some communities people ran into the streets screaming. "The Martians have landed!"

When the network went black at 6:32 P.M., I was nodding over the historic tennis game, just as I have nodded over all televised tennis games since the days when Yvonne Goolagong used to beat Bjorn Borg every other day in the most exciting match ever played. Screaming out in the street brought me rudely awake.

Still dazed with sleep, at first I thought the screams must be the usual signal that Goolagong, having again unseeded poor Borg in straight sets, the network news was opening with the customary rosters in faraway countries hamming it up for the TV cameras. Imagine my shock, then, as I slowly realized that my eyeballs were aimed at a TV screen on which absolutely nothing was happening.

In that awful instant, the worst part of it was the fear that I was not just dead, but also in hell. If it was Heaven, there would be something on television, wouldn't there?

There would be angels smiling happily because they were getting twice as much aerodynamic lift from their wings since switching to a new brand of wing feathers, or something.

Coming quickly awake, I realized I could not be in hell. I had sat faithfully at the television set so long, they hadn't been time to do anything hellish with my life.

Therefore, I must still be alive. And if I was still alive, that incredible emptiness on the screen could mean only one thing:

The network had gone black! Granddad had predicted it would. Once, returning from the outside world where he spent several hours each day and entering the room where I watched "Howdy Doody" and "Ding Dong School" and everything, he said, "Boy, you ought to go out to the world and see what it looks like in case you ever have to go out there."

"Why would I ever have to go out into an awful, real place like that?" I asked.

"Suppose a network goes black," he said.

"Hah!" I scoffed. "That'll be the day." I loved Grandfather, but he was definitely antique. I mean, watching only one show a week, and that one Lawrence Welk. Really, now.

"Mind my words, boy," he said. "One of these days one of the networks will go black, and what're you going to do then?"

The thought of a whole network going black terrified me. I ran crying to my mother. "Granddaddy's trying to scare me," I said.

"Relax," she said, not lifting her eyes from TV Guide. "There's no more chance of a network going black than of Martians landing out front in the street."

Now those words came back to me as I confronted the horror. Grandfather had predicted and heard those screams out in the street:

"The Martians are landing, the Martians are landing!"

Just as Mother predicted. I thought. And wondered. How do mothers know so much? Is it because they read TV Guide so assiduously?

Sitting there alone with a network that had gone black, I thought about the Martians. Why did they even bother to land if it was going to make a network go black? It would be wonderful TV to see the landing live on CBS as it happened right outside my house. If it was President Reagan landing out there, you could bet your last stock option there wouldn't be any networks going black.

It was irritating, too, because I'd always wondered what Martians would look like and how they would answer when a TV interviewer asked, "How does it feel to land in this typical middle-class American neighborhood?"

While I was feeling miffed at the Martians, the screen lit up with Dan Rather and the pope. Not a word about Martians. Those dumb Martians. Next day there was football. Football keeps you awake better than tennis, at least for the first four or five hours.

New York Times Service

The Coming-of-Age of a Street Writer

By Bob Pfeiffer

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Inwood Hill Park, near the top of Manhattan, on a cloudy Sunday neighborhood types: 18 to 21, loaf on a bench drinking Budweiser beer out of paper bags, oblivious to the Sabbath. One guy, who sits up on the back above the rest, spots Jim Carroll with an explosion of New Yorkese.

"Hey! Jim Carroll! How's it going, man?"

"Awright, awright. How's it going?"

His accent is almost identical. It's a glorious, ugly accent, an accent that prohibits snobbery and encourages cool. In his new book "Forced Entries: The Downtown Diaries 1971-1973," he boasts that it was the one thing California couldn't strip from him.

A few minutes later Carroll is on a bench himself, shooting off toward the basketball courts. One chunky guy is shooting 10-footers.

"That kind of thing happens more around here, in the neighborhood. I was with Mick Jagger a few times in public, and he knows how to disappear. That's harder for me to do."

The gray morning light gives his pale skin a translucence not unlike that of a junkie, but the eyes, also gray, are lively and purposeful. Like a lot of reformed dopers and poete, he has the tangible air of the hustler about him. He is 36 years old.

In a pained, wavering voice he keeps going and going, examining the possibilities of stepping onto the courts to play basketball again. He talks of instincts, hand speed, and jump shots, and slow first steps, and then with no transition at all he's into another monotonic swirl of language, another topic, and then back to basketball again. This is the way Jim Carroll talks, in spirals of prose poetry, and also the way he writes.

Back in the early '60s, when he was 13, he started a book called "The Basketball Diaries." It was picked up by underground magazines and one small press — a process that helped perpetuate Carroll's street-savant mystique — and finally landed a paperback publisher in 1980. The punks loved it; he wrote about bad LSD trips, the literati loved it (The Paris Review excerpted it in 1970) and The New York Times sports section loved it.

To say that it chronicled three years in the life of a Manhattan teen-ager is like saying that "Tropic of Cancer" was about Henry Miller's vacation in Paris, but on the surface, at least, that's what "Diaries" did. Subconsciously, it was about losing "virgin veins" in a shooting gallery at 14 and thinking that marijuana was the addictive stuff, not "sac," and finding out the truth the hard way, and about the Knicks winning every home game he went to and about being a self-proclaimed basketball star who at his peak could whip guys who went on to the National Basketball Association. Above all else, "Diaries" was about being a Catholic boy, searching for purity through excess and pain.

It was a rite-of-passage saga with a disoriented, messed-up voice and no resolution. Where Miller overdosed on experience, on sensation, on sex, Carroll found his drug of choice — "Heroin ... I knew right away that that was it" — and regularly overdosed for real. He was a substance-saturated kid who for some reason had a nagging impulse to write it all down.

"The people at The Paris Review thought it was very camp," he says. "They also thought it was interesting

Don't look for an explicit account of the agonies of withdrawal — he says that ground has been covered better by others, like William Burroughs, his literary hero. He does say that he was fed up with waiting for his dealer, and with the way drugs were messing with his writing. "This stuff is no solution" is about as vehement as he gets.

"Entries" is more introspective than "Diaries," the upfront ingenuousness of the early years replaced by insight and irony — and a larger vocabulary. Gone is the street rap. Some of the stories, such as "A Peculiar-Looking Girl" (a man with a hunchback in a downtown loft), were adapted from material originally used in poetry readings. This is writing as craft, not as confession.

After his "rechuse period" in Bolinas, he returned to New York. He lived around Gramercy Park for a while, and recently moved uptown, close to the Dyckman Project, where he spent the better, or worse, part of his childhood. Outside of this familiar neighborhood and perhaps the Lower East Side, Carroll doesn't have to worry much about being recognized. If he is, it is as a rocker and not as a poet.

Here, in 1980, was Carroll's convergence, the moment when the book and the music took him out of the underground and into mainstream media. The Jim Carroll Band was signed for Rolling Stone Records by an enthusiastic Jagger after two shows. It scored some radio play with "People Who Died," a linear, churning catalogue of corpses he had known, every verse a kid who bit the dust.

But the album — "Catholic Boy," "I Write Your Name," "Dry Dreams" — have been spotty. Lyrical sure, but a good band, not simply a podium from which the poet can project, has eluded Carroll. A favorite rock critic put down it to label him a "second-rate Lou Reed."

Lately he's been writing with Richard Lloyd, ex-guitarist of Television, another downtown band of the New York punk era. And he says that at least three of the songs on Boz Scaggs' upcoming record have Carroll lyrics.

But ask him why he cleaned up, even when he's still alive, and the answer would have little to do with rock 'n' roll and a lot to do with poetry. Carroll used his time without drugs in Bolinas to structure his writing hours and concentrate on the poetry, which has since come out in two volumes, "Living at the Movies" in 1981 and "The Book of Nods" last year. His time may have been clean, but his topic of choice remained the same — heroin.

While some may disagree, "Entries" doesn't read like a how-drugs-messsed-up-my-life book. Even when he's making a run for it to California, the feeling isn't one of do-or-die desperation, but of a guy looking for "cleaner angles."

How does one finally gain control over unrepentant addiction? He doesn't say. Instead, he fast-forwards to the book.

The transitions in the book seem fineshed, too easy. They may have something to do with this line: "When I feel lost, I feel comfortable."

"That's something which, unfortunately, you lose over time probably more than you'd like to," Carroll says. "But I still have a curiosity — in an emotional and certainly in an intellectual sense — in a state of being lost, unless it's of course some kind of anxiety or angst-ridden sense of being cosmetically lost — to me, that can be a very comfortable feeling, you know? But as far as making changes, and having control with it, that was something that I gained from solitude, and really realizing that there was sense of actual rather than efficacious grace."

PEOPLE**Sarah Has a Good Cry At Jeffrey Archer Play**

Overcome by the death scene in a new play by the author Jeffrey Archer, Prince Andrew's wife, Sarah, sobbed for 15 minutes at a London charity gala and later told the cast: "You lot managed to ruin my mascara." The play, "Beyond Reasonable Doubt," got 10 curtain calls and Sarah, the Duchess of York, congratulated Archer, leading actors Wendy Craig and Frank Finlay and the cast. Craig acts the wife of a lawyer (Finlay) who defends himself when accused of her murder.

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